52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shiloni Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
BARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH

52, TAMARIND L
Shiloni Bank Building
Bombay,
is the new address o
WELLINGTON CYC
MOTOR CO
which please note

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VIII, NO. 299 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
4th December	Narkunda	16,118
11th "	Malwa	10,883
18th "	Kalyan	8,037
24th "	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th "	Caledonia (b)	27,572
15th "	Devanha	28,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	28,983
29th "	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
12th "	Plassy	7,346
19th "	Malwa	10,883
26th "	Naldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay fo Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
4th December.	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
11th "	Dilwara	Calls Collombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
31st "	Naldera	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
10th Dec.	Karoa	East and South Africa.
13th "	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m
8th "	Chakla	Basreh direct.
9th "	Bamora	Karachi and P.Gulf.
10th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Hirokata Maru	K. Yamada	5254	17th Dec	24 Dec.
Tenshin Maru	U. Hideshima	4021	18th Dec.	30th Dec

This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	25th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY CLEANERS & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest whic does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sal and purchase of Government Paper and al description of stock at moderate charges, par ticulars of which may be learnt on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
G. M. KANDER,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,127,466

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected fo clients.
A. F. RUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Sid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 286.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,820,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAIOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalawtan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Senba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay,
Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANANDDAS,

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	6	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess St, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATION OF INDIA
MARTIN
Managing
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B.
Branch Secretary,
LITTOSS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort
BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, reversibility, prompt payment, female insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.
(Bharat Buildings, Ltd.)

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Esq., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Barrister, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Prarjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policy book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS H
at which to put up at in Railway
RAILWAY HOT
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hot situated at Charney Road, in healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After resuming his Practice for the last two months, on his return from Madras Dr. S. R. Iyengar has completely cured many "DIABETES PATIENTS." Of the many who had taken "SPECIAL TREATMENT" of his advice and medicine, for complete cure. The following few are the new two gentlemens certificates:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawalla merchant, Bombay writes on 29-11-20:—It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to testify to the great intelligence, ability, above all charming manners of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's Medicinal Drugs—" I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 25th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital, Patheiogical Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of his valuable Drugs."

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Worli, Bombay writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.S. during that period but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attach of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar nil and specific Gravity 1012. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

(Sd.) DAMODHER RAGHRAO.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—

"MARKER HOUSE," Opp. Native Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams: "Diabetes" Bombay.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try, L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (P. 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

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DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

SUMMUL STREET, BOMBAY.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

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Only for High Caste Hindus.

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Behind Mumbadevi Post,

BOMBAY, 2.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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LARGE CONSIGNMENT

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VARIOUS MAKES

1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY

of

HAND AND STAND CAMERS

and

EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC

S. MAHADEO & SON,

295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

We have just unpacked a fresh consignment of the following goods and request

MOTOR DEALERS AND CAR OWNERS

to take advantage of the specialprices offered without delay.

MOTOR LAMPS AND HORNS.

1.	H. & B.	Acetylene Headlamps, Brass,	No. 961	Rs. 125/- pr.
2.	H. & B.	Oil Sidelamps, N. P. No. 1029	..	Rs 65/ ,,
3.	H. & B.	Motor Dash Horns, No. 1105a .. .. brass double turn		Rs. 35/- each
4.	H. & B.	Motor Dash Horns N. P. No. 1082, S. T.		Rs. 25/- ,,
5.	H. & B.	M/Cycle lamp set No. 300, N. P.	..	Rs. 70/- set
6.	H. & B.	,, ,, ,, No. 310, Ebony	..	Rs. 65/- ,,
7.	H. & B.	,, tail lamps No. 315, N. P.	..	Rs. 12/8 ,,

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO TRADERS.

RANE LIMITED, PROPRIETORS OF:—

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" — New Queen's Road BOMBAY. — Telephone: No. 2475.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cas 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

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Crude Oil Engines

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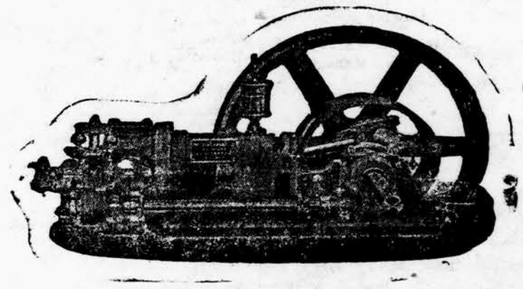
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience — British throughout. — Thousands working

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Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY,

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Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

Write to-day to—

THE PELMANOMETER

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

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B. I. CHAWPATTY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR

1920-1921.

Register your orders **NOW**

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CHRISTMAS CAKES

IN THREE VARIETIES

PLAIN, ALMOND COATED, and DECORATED

AT

PEARSE & CO.,

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARIPAN

VARNISH ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly songht after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

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A.N.H.

For Headache, Cold and Rheumatism.

ESTABLISHED, 1858

TELEPHONE No. 1954.

GANDIV Anti Rheumatism. BALM.

PRICE As. 8 only.

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Chemists & Druggists, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

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Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.

All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations

Registered TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK

Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from:—

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YOUR DRESSING OUTFIT IS INCOMPLETE

Without Our Toilet Goods.

BEST PERFUMERY

HAIR LOTION
FACE POWDERS
BATH SOAPS,
Etc., Etc.,

OUR STOCK IS QUITE COMPLETE

TO SUIT THE BEST ADMIRERS.

THE

SHANGHVI STORES

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Street, Phone { Telegraph—CAMPKITS / Phone—2148

Christmas Presents

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healthy and thoroughly invigorated by using

KAMINIA OIL

(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair restorers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra
,, 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. ,, 14 Extra

Sole Agents:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155, Jumma Musjid BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and rich vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe America Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.

Always use our

World Renowned Hair Oils

Reg. No. I.

Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula. and Kapri.

As. Six and Twelve per bottle.

Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.

Warld renowned Real

Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also eye Sareness. opthalmic Grits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).

MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO

Opp. Madhavbag Khakhar Building, BOMBAY.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN AND WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAY THE 15TH JANUARY 1921, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Transit Engineering Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH. ISSUE OF 15,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

RS. 10 ON APPLICATION. RS. 10 ON ALLOTMENT.

AND THE BALANCE IN CALLS OF NOT MORE THAN RS. 20 EACH PAYABLE AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN THREE MONTHS.

300 Shares have been agreed to be issued as fully paid to Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. E. Y. Stimpson for services rendered in or about the formation of the Company and 14,700 Shares are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS:

H. P. GIBBS, ESQ., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, (Director, Tata Sons, Limited.)

THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., O.B.E., Esplanade Road, Bombay, Merchant.)

SULTAN M. CHINOY, ESQ., 40, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, Merchant, (of Messrs. F. M. Chinoy & Co.)

N. S. GUZDER, ESQ., Coover Villa, Colaba, Bombay, Merchant.

E. Y. STIMPSON, ESQ., Bombay, Merchant.

BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, Graham's Building, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, Bombay.

BROKERS:

MESSRS. BATLIVALA & KARANI, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

MR. E. Y. STIMPSON, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and primarily with the object of importing into India and dealing in electric vehicles of all kinds including pleasure vehicles, lorries and industrial trucks.

Electric vehicles have now passed the experimental stage and their value has been proved in various parts of the world, both in temperate and tropical climates.

The electric vehicle has many proved advantages over the petrol vehicles.

Its life is far longer;
Its running cost is approximately 50 per cent. cheaper;
It is more easily manipulated;
Its mechanism is infinitely simpler and the constant recurrence of repairs, so common with the more complicated petrol vehicle, is avoided;
Its driver cannot race its engine or drive it at an undue rate of speed;
It is easier on tyres: the tyre life of an electric lorry is longer by fifteen per cent. than in the case of a petrol lorry;
An electric pleasure vehicle represents the acme of smoothness and comfort;
An electric lorry or industrial truck will reduce the cost of carriage of goods by at least one-half;

The users of electric vehicles are independent of petrol shortages and rationing.

It is believed that India presents a good field for electric vehicles both for pleasure and trade purposes, and that the development of the Company's enterprise in this direction should prove remunerative.

It may be conceded that petrol lorries are more suitable for long distance high speed work, but it has been proved that electric lorries are more economical for city haulage and large users of vehicles in America are rapidly substituting electric lorries on many routes formerly operated by petrol or animal drawn vehicles.

The American Railway Express Company may be quoted as an instance: in April 1919 that Company had in work 1085 electric vehicles which represented 45 per cent. of its whole automobile equipment and the Company has since placed large orders for more electric lorries.

Again the Havana Railway Light and Power Company in Cuba has for several years past been running electric storage battery tram cars with marked success; and electric vehicles such as the Company proposes to import and deal in have recently been adopted on an extensive scale in South America and China.

The type of battery which the Company proposes to use has for several years been in successful and economical operation in various parts of the tropics, and, after very careful tests carried out by the United States Government Authorities, in the Panama Canal Zone, where the climate is even more trying than in Bombay.

Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. E. Y. Stimpson, who has recently arrived in Bombay from America in connection with the Company's undertaking, have for some time past been engaged in investigating the development of this part of the Company's enterprise in India, and they have expended considerable sums of money in travelling and otherwise in connection with their investigations.

Messrs. Gibbs and Stimpson have already placed orders for eight electric pleasure vehicles and fourteen electric lorries, of which six pleasure vehicles are now on the sea and two lorries have arrived. The Company will take over these vehicles at cost price.

Messrs. Gibbs and Stimpson have also secured the Agencies for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the following Companies or prices who are the leading Manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles, electric lorries and electric industrial trucks, and accessories:—

1. MILBURN WAGON COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. (Manufacturers of electric passenger cars).
2. WAIL MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, Mt. Vernon, New York, U.S.A. (Manufacturers of electric lorries).
3. DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. (Manufacturers of electric passenger cars).
4. THE ELWELL-PARKER ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Manufacturers of electric industrial trucks and tractors).
5. WARREN IRGANG COMPANY, Springfield Mass, U. S. A. (Manufacturers of industrial trailers, factory trucks, elevating truck platforms, etc.)
6. ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Manufacturers of "Wotten" motor generators, battery chargers, switchboards, charging panels, etc.)
7. THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. (Manufacturers of electric welding apparatus, and electric motors).

These Agencies with the benefit of all preliminary investigations and work done by Messrs. Gibbs and Stimpson and of all contracts for purchase or sale made by or with them will be made over to the Company, which will also become entitled to the benefit of all negotiations entered into and being carried on by Messrs. Gibbs and Stimpson in connection with the undertaking.

Negotiations have been entered into and are in progress with the leading local Power Companies for a Works site in close proximity to the Power Companies' Receiving Station with a view to assuring to the users of electric lorries and electric industrial trucks the best possible service with battery maintenance and the lowest possible operating costs.

Negotiations have also been entered into and are in progress with the leading firm in electrical storage battery manufacture and supply for a contract for renewals and replacements so as to insure the users of electric vehicles against battery failures.

The remuneration to be awarded by the Company to Messrs. Gibbs and Stimpson in refund of their expenses and for the transfer of the before-mentioned Agencies &c., and generally for their services in and about the formation of the Company has been fixed at a lump sum of Rupees Thirty thousand, which will be wholly satisfied by the allotment to them in equal proportions of 300 shares in the Company credited as fully paid up.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. E. Y. Stimpson who has already had ten years continuous experience in connection with electric vehicles, and who as stated above has come to India expressly in connection with this Company, will be the Managing Director of the Company for a period of three years and will devote his whole time and attention to the Company's business.

It is believed that the presence of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, whose Bombay connection is well known, and of Mr. E. Y. Stimpson on the Board of Directors of the Company, will give to the Company the best possible expert assistance that it can have and will greatly tend to the success of the Company.

PRESENT ISSUE.

It is intended at present to issue 15,000 shares in the Company which will provide sufficient funds for an adequate start, but it is hoped that it will be possible at no very distant date to extend the scope of the Company's operations, and, although it is intended at the outset to confine those operations to the importation and dealing in electric vehicles, it is not intended to limit the Company's enterprise in the future to that branch only of its undertaking but it is expected that the Company will find itself in a position to deal adbantageously in vehicles propelled by petrol or other agencies.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 2,000 shares.

AGREEMENTS.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the 8th day of December 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Harry Parker Gibbs and Edward Young Stimpson both of Bombay American Citizens of the other part which Agreement provides for the remuneration by the Company of the said Harry Parker Gibbs and Edward Young Stimpson for the transfer of the Agencies &c., above referred to and generally for the services rendered by them in and about the formation of the Company.

(b) An Agreement dated the 8th day of December 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Edward Young Stimpson of the other part which Agreement provides for the said Edward Young Stimpson being and acting as the Managing Director of the Company for the term of three years from the date of the registration of the Company, at a salary of Rupees One thousand five hundred per month and a commission of five per cent. on the net profits of the Company as defined in the Agreement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. E. Y. Stimpson as Promoters are interested in the Agreement (a) above and in the consideration to be paid and satisfied thereunder, and Mr. E. Y. Stimpson is also interested in the Agreement (b) above and in the remuneration thereby conferred.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

106. The qualification of a Director of the Company other than the Debenture Director shall be the holding in his own right of at least One hundred and fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Fifteen thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

107. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees Fifty for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may, from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

108. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may, from time to time, fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a committee appointed by the Director in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

130. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 7,500, exclusive of brokerage.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THIS PROSPECTUS AND FORWARDED DIRECT TO THE COMPANY'S BANKERS, THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY, TOGETHER WITH A REMITTANCE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE APPLICATION MONEY.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied in payment of the monies due on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office or at the office of the Brokers of the Company named on the front page.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of two per cent. in respect of accepted application bearing bona fide broker's stamps.

Dated, Bombay, the eighth day of December 1920.

H. P. GIBBS,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
SULTAN CHINOY,
NUSSERWANJI S. GUZDER,
EDWARD Y. STIMPSON.

TRANSIT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO._____

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 50,00,000

Issue of Rs. 15,00,000 in 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

To

The Director of
TRANSIT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED, BOMBAY, the sum of Rs. by way of deposit at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, on application for Shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 8th day of December 1920, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we hereby agree to accept the said Shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further sum of Rs. 10 per share on allotment as provided in the said Prospectus; and I/we authorize you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/We also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares as and when called, on the understanding that no call will exceed Rs. 20 and that there will be an interval of not less than three calendar months between calls.

Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Occupation or Description _____

Date _____ 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS KALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Hindu MEDICAL GRADUATE for up-country in the hills. Apply personally to Dr. RATILAL KESHAVLAL DESAI, Parker Buildings, Near Marwadi Vidhyalaya. 6955

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST for 2 hours. Apply with salary and time to Box No. 1554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7044

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for about three months. Pay Rs. 200 a month. Apply with testimonials and certificates to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, General Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 7050

WANTED—A proficient TYPEWRITER MECHANIC for a local European Firm. Apply, stating experience and pay expected, to Box No. 1555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7034

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upo Rs. 150 p.m. acording to qualifications, (b) Speed required 150 word a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MADHARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6444

REQUIRED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be neat and accurate He should be prepared to tour with the Head of the Department with Headquarters at Poona. The position is on the Permanent Staff with a commencing salary of Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 150. Application should state age and must be in own handwriting, marked "Shorthand" and addressed to: THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR to the Government of Bombay, POONA.
Poona, 8th Dec. 1920. 6905

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A PARSI gentleman experienced in Import-Export line, desires to be Manager in a reliable firm. Holds influence in Europe and will extend business. Please apply immediately to Box No. 1556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7041

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Suitable EMPLOYMENT by experienced wide-travelled Hindoo, B.A., competent Shorthand writer Typist, knowing Guzerathi, Hindi, Marathi, able to conduct office independently. Please write "BHASKER", Shanti Vijay Lodge, Tram Terminus, Grant Road. 7018

SMART Intelligent MAHOMEDAN of good family wants employment IMMEDIATELY. Pushing and Progressive. Fluent English. Thorough Correspondence, also Book-keeping, Typewriting. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 1544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6990

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER with seventeen years' standing in the accounts line and management of a big office on modern lines at present holding responsible position on Rs. 400 p.m. desires change for better prospects in any of the leading firms. For other particulars, please apply Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6970

WANTED.

WANTED—A small BUNGALOW or SEPARATE FLAT in good locality, between PAREL AND BANDRA. Rent up to Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 1551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7010

WANTED—AGENCIES for LIFE, Fire and Marine Insurance Coys. by an influential party at Karachi. Best references. Business guaranteed. Write, with terms, Box No. 1532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6939

WANTED in suburb beyond Kurla, PLOT OF LAND from 5,000 to 10,000 yards, about a Mill distant from Railway Station. Apply MAYASHANKER THACKER & CO., Fort, Bombay. 7036

WANTED—PERSIAN CARPET, minimum size, fourteen feet long by ten feet wide, or larger. Full particulars of make, price, etc., to Box No. 1553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7020

WANTED—CONSUMERS for Century I Class, Khadia good II Class, Bollam-ur I Class and Napur I Class Steam. Limited quantities available. Limited quantities available. Offers w. rates invited. Deliveries to begin in 1921. 'R' C/o. Oosman Small & Sons, Ltd., Post Box 2049, Calcutta. 6854

FOR SALE.

RUPEES. Brand New Fox Portable Typewriter, with travelling case complete. Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewriting on the Multigraph undertaken up to ten thousand Copies—all originals Specimen of work post free on application STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

AN ENTERPRISING CAPITALIST.—FOR SALE OR TO BE RENTED. Large plot of ground, well situated, suitable for, erection of an Hotel as large as Taj Mahal, or any other Public Building at Karachi. For full particulars Apply to Box No. 1525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6900

THE FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY. —Complete Cotton Pressing Plant, including D. Stewart's Finisher and Half-Bale 6' and 130lbs. Boiler; 13" by 23" Horizontal Comp. side by side Engine; Electric Motors, Generators, Cables and Fittings; Donkey Pumps; One inch Hydraulic Tubes; Platform's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 6876

FOR SALE.

STUDBAKER CAR.—4 cylinders, only slightly used FOR SALE. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road Bombay. 6927

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE—See our advertisement on another page. M. M. SUTTAR & BROS., 210, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7022

BENGAL Timber Trading SHARES FOR SALE, quoted in "Capital" and "Commerce" at Rs. 140. Best investment. Open to reasonable offer. Apply P. H. SIDHWA, 220, Cheera Bazaar, Bombay. 6861

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Bungalows, Houses, Shops, Estates, in Delhi. Apply The DELHI HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY, Kashmiree Gate. 7042

FOR SALE.—5,000 to 50,000 square yards Plot of land for Bungalow sites and factories at Borivali and also near Mira Road, New Station touching Ghod Bunder Road. Apply to box No. 1516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7043

FOR SALE—Brand New Underwood TYPEWRITERS, of all sizes, going cheap. Rare opportunity. Apply KHOJA MITHA-BHAI NATHOO, 476, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 6612

WAY TO FORTUNE for an energetic man with small capital, a business having tremendous scope for sale. Proprietor being unable to work it up. S. R. SUMPTER, National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. 7/15

PURE SWADESHI SHIRTS and SADRAS from Rs. 1/2 to Rs. 1/10. Postage Extra. While ordering please quote size in your collar. BOMBAY UNIVERSAL AGENCY, 191, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 7039

FOR SALE—At TARDEO, Hon'ble Byramji Jijibhoy's Spacious OART, BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, subject to Fazandari rents. For particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVAN-DAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 6702

FOR SALE.—High Class American Black and Brown BOOTS, prices Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per pair. Also Chrome leather Boots and Shoes prices Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Call early to avoid disappointment at MYSOCHROME (Regtd.) 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Bombay. 7038

FOR SALE—1 MAXWELL, 1920 model, 5-seater, bought in March last, in perfect running order, complete with electric lights, self-starter, Oil Lamps, Stepney, etc., to be sold. Owner having bought a bigger Car. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7006

MACHINERY FOR SALE, 2 new Boilers, 30ft. by 7ft. by 160 lbs., one second-hand 24ft. by 6½ft. by 150 lbs., one 40 B.H.P. Gas Engine and Plant, Platt Bros., double and single roller Gins complete, Cameron Donkey Pumps, Shaftings, Self-Oiling, Plumber Blocks, Couplings, etc. DINSHAW FURDOONJI & BROS., 7-13, Apollo Street, Bombay. 7021

RUPEES 120 will bring you an Improved Model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices. Special improved Fractional Key-board and Compact Carrying Case. Weight 7 lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new Typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special low introductory price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 8, Rs. 90; 7, 100; 2 Cols.	110
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like New	175
Remington 11, Rs. 225; Policy Size	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as New	

Consult US before you buy a Portable Typewriter. It will pay YOU.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A MOTOR GARRAGE with telephone, at Kandawadi, opposite Kalian Moti's chawl. Apply at the premises. 6913

ONE SHOP with or without furniture in Sonaji Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Apply INDO-EUROPEAN TRADING CO., Bombay No. 4. 6982

TO LET—Up-to-date FLATS, HALL DINNING and three BED ROOM with electric lights at Forjett Street Crown Mansion, Govalia Tank, oppo. Purmanand Mansion. 6861

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nic Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Dadar, just near the Railway Station, well ventilated with Electric lights, fans, and motor Garage. Write or see personally. MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL, Shriram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 6823

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 1921
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5356

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO CHEMISTS for the Electrical and Mechanical Section.
Term of agreement is two years in the first instance.
Free passage from India to Mesopotamia and back.
Free rations, clothing and accommodation.
Indians of good education who have received training as Bacteriologists or Analytical Chemists at recognised educational institutions, preferably men who have had experience in Chemical Examination work with particular reference to water supplies and also intelligent students who have completed their courses and graduated would be eligible for consideration.
Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem overseas according to qualifications.
Written applications with copies of certificates, etc., should be sent to the nearest TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:—

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, 7, Kyd St., Calcutta.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Egmore, Madras.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Defence Yard, Mazagon, Bombay.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, 38, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Shalimar Road, Lahore.

7001

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, Embarkation, Bombay, has 25,395 lbs. Julienne Soup to dispose of.
Interested parties are requested to inspect samples of the Soup in this Office and submit quotations per lb. to the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1920, stating the quantity they wish to purchase.
The offers will hold good for fifteen days.
(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embarkation).
No. 3 Shed, Alex. Docks,
Bombay, 11th December, 1920. 7017

WANTED.

BUSINESS FIRMS to know that large space is available for exhibiting advertisements round about the railings of the Park about 500 ft. by 500 ft. where the Indian National Congress Pandal is built and in the Congress Nagar built for the accommodation of delegates to the Congress. From reports received a large concourse of people of about twenty thousand is expected during the Congress week from 22nd December. Firms intending to advertise their specialities are recommended to make haste in sending their representatives to choose the space and obtain all particulars from the undersigned.
B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary.
Nagpur, 6999

WANTED.

PRINCIPAL for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500—30—800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to act as the Senior Professor of English Teaching experience essential. Apply stating age etc., to:—
SUNDAR DAS SURI,
Honorary College Secretary,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 6964

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
1. Pay up to Rs. 400.
2. Will be guided in all respects as regards leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.
Apply before 15th January to Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar, (Rajputana).
B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS,
1. Salary and conditions same as above."
Apply to the
STATE ENGINEER,
6991 Alwar, (Rajputana).

STRAW STRAW STRAW

TENDERS are invited for the supply of best dried rice straw delivered free at our installation at Sewri during 1921. Monthly requirement from 40 to 60 thousand lbs. to be supplied as required.
Apply to—
THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Bombay. 6969

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the scrips for shares held by them in the above Company are ready for delivery and they may be exchanged for Application, Allotment and first Call receipts duly discharged, during usual business hours.
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents.
6882

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports. as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1002

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have admitted Mr. F. G. TRAVERS as a Partner in our firm from November 1st, 1920.
GILL & CO.
7047

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th December, to THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920. 7032

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(Incorporated in England.)

FROM the 1st January 1921, Season Ticket Holders will not be allowed to travel by Nos. 19 Down and 2 Up Poona Express trains between Bombay and Kalyan.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 6th Dec. 1920. 6827

NOTICE.

THE Czechoslovak Central Economic Commission begs to inform Exporters to the Far East that 2,000 tons clean cargo can be booked for Singapore, Shanghai, Moji and Vladivostok on their S.S. Legie, expected to leave Bombay for those ports about the end of December.
Exporters and cargo-brokers please communicate personally or by letter.
Address: 3, Battery Street, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder. 6831

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHAIRMAN of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The salary proposed is Rs. 5,000 per mensem in addition to which free quarters (or a house allowance in lieu thereof) and a motor car would be provided. The post will be a whole-time appointment.
Applications in which candidates are invited to state their qualifications, should be addressed to THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, from whom any further information can be obtained. Applications must be submitted before 1st March 1921.
C. B. BAYLEY, C.V.O.,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Marine Department,
Writers Buildings, Calcutta,
The 9th December, 1920 7630

GIBBON & CO.

Merchants,
21, Lime Street London E.C. 3.

MR. Wm. E. MAWHOOD (Partner) has sailed for India by the "City of Karachi" s. s. from Liverpool on the 26th November 1920 and will be in Bombay from the 20th to the 26th December 1920.
Calcutta 28th December 1920 to the 6th January 1921, when he will be glad to see all his old friends.
Address:
C/o A. D. MAVJI, Esqr.,
Gungaram Terrace,
7027 Tardeo Road, Bombay.

THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AS one of the Liquidators, Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, has tendered his resignation of his post as one of the Liquidators of the Company by a letter addressed to the Shareholders of the Company on the 8th instant (a copy of which is posted to the Shareholders). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 2/6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as an Extraordinary Resolution, a Resolution to the following effect:—
"That the resignation given by Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai of his post as one of the Voluntary Liquidators of the Company by his letter to the Shareholders of the Company of the 8th day of December, 1920, be accepted."
Should the above Resolution be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of another Liquidator in the place of the said Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai to act jointly with the continuing Liquidator, Mr. N. P. Whaddia, upon the same terms as to remuneration as were sanctioned by the Extraordinary Resolution of the above Company passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 29th day of November, 1920.
N. WHADDIA,
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 14th December, 1920. 7033

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE MANACKJI PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 3503 of the above Company, standing in name of Niranjan Nath Gurtoo of Jodhpur is either LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming any interest in the said share is requested to notify the same within one month hereof at the registered office of the Co., as an application for issue of a duplicate share certificate has been made to the Company.
13th Dec. 1920. 7037

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the following immoveable properties belonging to the Trust Settlement of the late Mr. NOWROJI ARDESIR DAVAR:—
1. Property at Ghoga Street, Fort, bearing Street Nos. 62-64 admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts, with building thereon.
2. Property at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, bearing Street Nos. 116-118-120, admeasuring 534 square yards or thereabouts, with building thereon.
3. Property at Pitha Street, Fort, bearing Street No. 31 admeasuring 77 square yards or thereabouts, with building thereon and
4. Vacant land at Pitha Street admeasuring 73 square yards or thereabouts.
5. Property at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, formerly bearing Street Nos. 22-24 and now bearing Street No. 104, admeasuring 577 sq. yards or thereabouts, with building thereon
6. Property at Nizampura Street near Null Bazar, bearing Street No. 5, admeasuring 286 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, with building thereon.
7. Land at Bandra Hill Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 11,284 square yards, with building on a portion thereof.
The offers will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
For further particulars regarding the properties, application may be made to undersigned.
Dated this 14th day of December, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co
7046 Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, under the instructions of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under a consent decree, dated 5th September, 1919, in Suit No. 1035 of 1918 (Ganpatrao Bhau vs. Parvatibai, widow, and others), our client was the highest bidder for and was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.
All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure admeasuring 148 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 454, New No. 2377, Old Survey No. 313 and New Survey No. 434, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5026 (1), Street No. 6, all which premises are situate, lying and being in Kumbhartukda Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public road or passage, on or towards the South by the house now belonging to Keshavlal Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the West by an oart now belonging to Bhaidas Sukhdas and on or towards the North by the house belonging to Bapubai, wife of Nana Govindrao.
Dated this 14th day of December, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
7035 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF WALKESHWAR BUNGALOWS AS WELL AS THE FURNITURES THEREIN, (2) VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KIKA STREET, (3) A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT MANJI KANHERI NEAR BORIVALI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors Kallianji Purshotam and Bai Mankorebai, wife of the said Kallianji Purshotam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will on the days and at the hours hereunder mentioned, sell off by Public Auction in three lots on the respective premises the properties hereunder described.
LOT I.
SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT.
To be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1920.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on the West by the sea-shore, on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Bhansali Mahajan and on the South by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 439 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49, and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Tribhowandas Venidas on the North by the Public Road leading to the sea-shore, on the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshottamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property firstly above described and on the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudev Chhatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhowandas Venidas.
After the sale of this property the furnitures such as cabinets, chandelliers, coaches, chairs, small and big tables, bedsteads, etc., contained therein will be sold by Public Auction.
LOT II.
To be put up to Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 209, New No. 7523, Old Survey No. 2008 and New Survey No. 679, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 57 and now under Street Nos. 297, 299 and Ward C No. 5300, and bounded on the North formerly by the property of Bhanji Damji and now by the property of Gorji Amrith Khusal, on the South by the property of Girdhar Nathu, on the East by the sweeper's passage and on the West by the aforesaid Kika Street.
LOT III.
To be put up to Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
One field situate at Manji Kanheri near Borivli in Pot Tukdi, Bandra Taluka, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-9 Dhip, i.e., 22,823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Tank of Kanheri, on the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote, and on the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Doctor, Bhavani Shankar Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khote. The land being Khoti land is not surveyed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office in 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE KNOWN AS DUBASH'S NEPEAN SEA ROAD PLOTS NOS. 8 & 9.

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, the following plots with the foundation work approximately of about Rs. 15,000 on each plot will be put up for sale together or separately by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on SUNDAY, the 19th day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Nepean Sea Road.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground being Plot Nos. 8 and 9 on the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash originally of Pension and Tax and Quit Ground Rent Tenure now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1273.6 and 1221 square yards respectively or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573 and 104 A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317 Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and 3326 (8) and Street No. 76 (F), 76 (G), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Phirozsha Mehta on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be sold to Kanjibhai Wardhman Vicumsi, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Phirojshah and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the owner at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th December 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite dining and bedroom furniture, platedwares, crockery, etc etc.
Under instructions from Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba, artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite, cabinets, brasswares, platedwares, dining tables and chairs, cutleries dinner service, glasswares, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, blackwood furniture, revolving chair, writing table, fancy cupboards, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, chival glass, carved piere tables, carved cheffonier, vases, pictures, flower-pots, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.
Property of Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Furniture is on view and catalogues will be issued.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO AND SOAP A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASKS TALLOW ARRIVED PER S.S. "HYMETTUS."
Under instructions from Messrs. M. H. Sanjana & Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Robinson Hammond & Co., Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
60 casks Tallow arrived per s.s. "Hymettus."
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 3342 OF 1920. KESERBAI v. DHIRAJBAI.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of woollen worstead, woollen covert coating, woollen venetian, real Indigo, blue serge, cotton poplin, cotton coating, with coloured back, cotton Italian, fancy voiles, satin drill, tussores, etc.
Under the instructions of Messrs. S. J. Choksy and Thaker Liladhar Damji, Receivers appointed in the above firms, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th and 16th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market opposite Dharamraj Gully the following goods of the shop of Mr. Mahdhawdas Kursondas:—
A large quantity of woollen worstead, woollen, venetian, black and white alpacas, woollen covert coating, cotton poplin, cotton black and coloured Italian, fancy voiles, tussores, real indigo, woolen serge, white woollen twills, cotton satin drill etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. require at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th Dec., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN APOLLO STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS THE "LIPTON BUILDING."

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Darabshah Bomanji Dubash and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Dhanjee Haridas, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling house known as "Lipton Building", standing thereon, situate on the East side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4858, and New Survey No. 9550, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1091, Street Nos. 23, 33, Apollo Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a covered passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Morad, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamshedji Dinshaw Engineer, and partly by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by open space and beyond that by the property of John Roberts and Co. Ltd., and on or towards the West by the said Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON RIVETS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 400 kegs and 100 bags iron Rivets of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STRIPED COTTON FLANNELS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. D. M. A. Gafar and Co., Gokalchand Market, Amritsar India.

Ex. S.S. "Bombay Maru."

D. M. A. G. and Co., Amritsar No. 167.—11-20—10 cases Striped Cotton Flannels each 20 pieces, width 28in. 29in. length 40—50 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND AND EMERALD MARQUIS RING.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Manockchand Panavhand and Co. and on account and risk of Thaker Gordhandas Bhanji.

About 12 carats diamond stars.

1 Marquis ring set with 14 big diamonds and 2 small diamonds and one emerald.

The above will be on view on the morning of the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SUNDAY, on the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cama Terrace," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Wimbridge, household furniture, risk glass, China and plated ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, glass door show cases and silver cabinets, rich Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments drawing room chesterfield, setes and easy chairs, silk lined sofas and chairs, English glass door silver cabinets, mahoginized single and double bedsteads, large mirror door almirahs, mirror and panel door wardrobes, dressing chival glasses, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, English ice box, rich door curtains with brackets, copper and aluminum utensils, etc. etc The property of D. A. Cama, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Property at Ally Mahomed Khan Street, will be sold on MONDAY, the 20th instant and Property at Nagpada on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Ally Mahomed Khan Street and Nagpada.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.

vs.

Haji Bibi Fatma Begum and others.

Under instructions from No. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following properties, on their respective premises on the following days and time:—

On MONDAY, the 20th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement 1,464 square yards out stated in the title deeds to contain 1,348 5-9 square yards of thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728 and New No. 3355, Old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3649, and in the book of the Collector of the Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by Babula Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Sayed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3647, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 5, containing by actual admeasurement 277 square yards but stated in the title deeds to contain 256 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Burial ground on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the North by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and on or towards the South by a quarry and the burial ground.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement and other buildings standing there on situate at Ali Mahomed Khan ave near the Jail Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Alli Mahomed Lane of the West side thereof, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 949 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 750, New Survey No. , and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay, Municipal Taxes under Ward B No. 1450, Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nazroodin Tayabjee on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Edeason Bin Abdoola, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Babula Tank.

On TUESDAY, the 21st December, 1920. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of the Main Road, on the First Naggada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of four hundred and fifty three decimal thirty three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by Plot No. 30 B of the said estate, on the South by the said road and on the West by Plot No. 30 D of the said situate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30 C. of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3300 (1) Street No. (3).

For further particular sand conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, and at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, at the times mentioned below, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Moticand Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshavji Hirji, Ratansi Hirji Nanji Hirji and Cooverji Hirji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the mortgage and further charge dated the 3rd July 1920 and the properties secondly and thirdly, described are subject to the Mortgage dated the 12th May, 1920, between Nathmal Hemaji, alias Nathmal Hemraj of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—Property at Manmala Tank Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.): All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, and also together with the coconut and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,255 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3826, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 1418, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4159 (1) and 4159 (5) and 4161, and Street Nos. 520 and 520 (d) and 522 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

SECOND & THIRDLY—Properties at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Secondly: All those pieces or parcels of land ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 243, New Nos. C1 De and E1, Old Survey No. 360 and New Survey Nos. 6a, 7, 8 & 8a/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos 4306 (7) and (8) and Street Nos. 661 F & G, which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaolay, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by the property of Hareshwal Madhav Pandi thirdly described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 449 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/3912 Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 (e), and which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Vinayak Sadahand Joshi secondly described, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 13, Nandabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of consignments of stones, briska, sand, lime, kunthur etc. lying underlisted at Dadar G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following undelivered consignments consisting of 4 waggons stones, 1 waggon briscs, 1 waggon sand, 1 waggon lime and 1 waggon kunthur etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. B. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modv Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN FIRST CLASS MARBLE STATUTORY AND ARTISTIC WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms a choice collection of Italian Statutory representing four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer: Group of playing children on green marble column, the children and dog on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl" and "Poetry" for electrical fittings, large Lyons and Sphyinx Neptune Vanity, pairs of Cups and Urns for Cates, Birds, Baths, Fountain Benches, Tables, Statues, representing Motherhood. The Nail Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects, besides white and coloured columns.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large city and country houses and parks.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Copper sheets, tin phosphor, ropes picketing, 50 gross splint pins, hydraulic lifting ship jacks 50 tons and 100 tons, shovels, asbestos sheets and packing, punching machines, machine print, grinding mills, rubber sheets, hammers and files, iron rivets, clips iron, lots of coir, ruberoid, etc., and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay Dec. 14, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a Public Auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 17th December 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquito Curtains, Ammunation Boots, Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, Socks, Razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 14th December, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4969.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st December, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, Perfumed Spirit, Toilet Soap, Advg. Matter, C. P. Goods, Bedding, Skins, Coir Yarn, Coppra, Cotton, Hardware, Tea, Machinery, Tin Plates, Cast Iron, Ashbestos, Flat Bars, Iron Pieces, Sugar Samples, Matches, Wine, Lampware, Dry Colour, Shirts, Sticks, Fire Extinguisher, Gilt Silver Brass, Iron Frames, Paint, Empty Bottles, Jam, Sugar, Reeds, Medicine, Paper, Jhina, Perfumery, Rivets, Angles, Cotton Twist, Provision, Borax Powder, Hosiery, Shovels, Sauce, Optical Goods, Saffron, Silk Velvets, Dflind, Brandy, Attum, Clocks.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Dec., 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

8-15 and 10 p.m. only

SOLOMON WITH HIS THOUSAND WIVES WAS A WISE WONDER BUT EVEN HE WOULD

COME AND SEE

"MAN AND HIS WOMAN"

It's a Dramatic Eye-opener.

No Cinema at 6-30 p.m, To-day.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum, presents To-night

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

of Brother's Super Serial

THE INVISIBLE HAND

Featuring the Popular Screen Idol

ANTONIO MORENO

THIS WEEK Episode 10—11—12

Coming! Coming!

OUR SPECIAL SELECTION

For the Christmas Season

FIVE NIGHTS

The Famous Novel by VICTORIA CROSS

Also watch for the Opening date of

RASPUTIN, THE BLACK MONK

Unfolding the mysterious story of Reaputin which was kept dark till now by censors.

A Film with EACH, scene, a throbbing thrill.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CELEBRITIES

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"The Soul of Broadway"

The story is one of the most vivid exposes of Broadway night life ever enacted for the screen and carries a far-reaching lesson.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs.5 each.)

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!

Direct from London after successful Tour through Africa and Colombo

First time in India

"The Cottrells Troupe."

IN SONGS, DANCES, ACROBATIC FEATS, ETC. ETC.

See The Baby Performer

EDITH

TO-NIGHT!

A Powerful Universal "Jewel" Production.

"The Price of a Good Time"

(7 Reels—8,000 feet)

featuring the pretty, celebrated

MILDRED HARRIS

(Mrs. Charlie Chaplin)

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily:

5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Coming! Coming!!

Our New Universal Serial.

"The Vanishing Dagger"

featuring

EDDIE POLO.

THE FIFTH WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS offer this Week further two Episodes (12th and 13th) of their tremendously powerful Serial

"The Screaming Shadow"

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Million-Dollar Production.

Ben Wilson is seen in "the Screaming Shadow" in the role of John Rand, noted scientist. Miss Gerber is playing in the role of a newspaper woman, who is heiress to millions, but prefers the work on account of its adventure and romance. Mr. Crampton has the whole of the Millionaire head of the Eternal Life Syndicate. Joseph Girard, leading character man, has the part of Baron Velska, Prime Minster of Burgonia, Frances Terry has the part of Nadia, high priestess of the virgins of eternal youth.

"The Screaming Shadow"

reveals the secret of eternal youth and deals in a thrilling and intelligent manner with the Supernatural

Action, Mystery, Thrill and Romance are found in the superlative here. The Supernatural and the Mystical is present at every reel. Do you care to learn the secret of Eternal Youth?

Does the Supernatural awe and mystify you? Then see

"The Screaming Shadow"

The Programme includes a Comedy.

Four Shows Nightly 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

K. D. & BROTHERS,

THE MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

The Film of the Week!

"The Return of Tarzan"

The Picture Complete—8 reels, 9,000 feet.

A TWO-HOUR GALA SHOW!

TO-NIGHT!

Here are a few of the actual scenes in "The Return of Tarzan," which is now being shown at the West-End Cinema:—

Bare handed fights between Tarzan and two lions.

Fight between Tarzan and ten giant ruffians.

Fight between Tarzan and a lioness.

Fight between Tarzan and two villians.

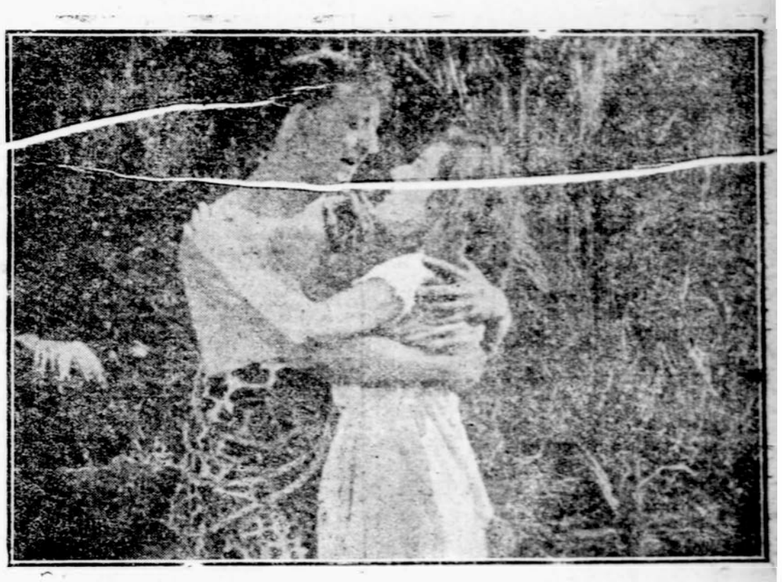
Tarzan's rescue of the girl from the jaws of a tigress.

Fire at sea and rescue of all hands.

View of life boats after ten days at sea without food or drink.

Lions, tigers, apes, elephants, chimpanzees and other dangerous beasts in their native haunts.

THIS WEEK!



"The Return of Tarzan"

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE PICTURE COMPLETE

will be screened.

Please Note:—Tickets will be reserved at the West-End Cinema from 10 a.m. this Morning. To-day and throughout the coming Week.

A CHANGE IN THE TIMINGS OF THE SHOWS:

Four Shows daily: 5, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

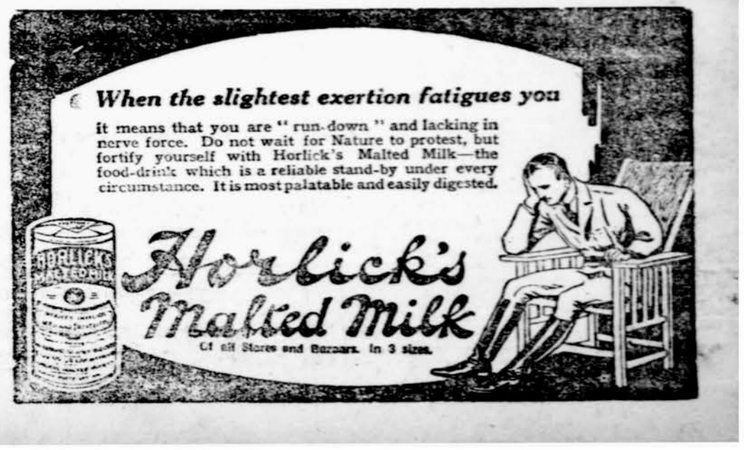
Please carefully mark this change of Timings.

CHARMING ROMANCE OF THE "KING OF THE LIONS."

The Most Central Cinema Mahal.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Most Popular Picture Theatre.


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN

TO-NIGHT

at 9-30 p. m

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In the Latest London Successes

To-night Wednesday 15th, To-morrow Thursday 16th, and Friday 17th December at 9-30 p. m.

"HAREM BELLES"

A bright, Happy, Jazzy and Snappy Revue

Saturday 18th December at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 19th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.

"PLUMS FOR PICKING"

A Popular Musical Revue

Monday 20th Tues. 21st, Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

"COMING DOWN"

The Successful Musical Comedy.

NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES. NEW COMEDY
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose and Co., up to 6 p.m. after 7 p,m. at the Theatre,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only

LAST THREE NIGHTS !

The biggest Laugh Bombay has had for years.

The World's Trio

and

NENA de MARTINIS

IN A COMEDY SKIT Entitled

"CAMOUFLAGE"

"The Charming Mrs. Chase"

A Two Reel Comedy of real distinction High Class Feature production and genera air of refinement.

"NENA"

DANSEUSE ARTISTIQUE

THE EMPIRE

Comm. Next Saturday. 18th December 1920

ALL HAIL

MAX LINDER

The Lighting Comedy Artist Returns

THE IDOL OF FRANCE
THE PET OF BOMBAY

HE POURS OUT THE BUBBLING SPIRITS OF LAUGHTER IN

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

(A FILMUSICAL COMEDY)

Adapted from the Broadway Stage Success.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD-

JACK DEMPSEY

The world's Heavy-weight Champion

IN

DAREDEVIL JACK

Episode 9 Phantoms of Treachery
Episode 10 Paths of Destructions

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of World

FATHER'S CLOSE SHAVE

Second Series of Bringing up Father

Two Parts Comedy
Well Lathered with Laughter
Smiles-Chuckles-Titters-Giggles and Roars

FEATURING

JOHNNY RAY

Time 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily : MATINEES On Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 13th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	10.58
Mar.	10.68
May	10.71
July	10.69

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 11th.

Total in Sight	4,919,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	267,000
East Indian " "	197,000
American " "	4,457,000
Other " "	311,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	700
East Indian Stock	88,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Imports	5,000
East Indian Speculation	6,200
American Afloat	240,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	307,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" to Continent	15.80
Futures at New York March	16.01
" " May	16.10
" " July	7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	3.45.00
Demand Bills	99 1/2
U. S. Mined	61 3/4
" " Foreign	

New York, Dec. 13th.

Futures at New York Mar.	15.00
Futures at New York May	15.22
" " July	15.30

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 11th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/2
" 2 months hence	40 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Small supplies.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	118/10
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	44
Government Securities 3%	36 3/4
On London at Paris	58.96

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hong Kong Bank	£105 1/2
National Bank	£40

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 11th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 1/4
Victory Boards 4%	£73
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 11th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat	£116
Australian Jan:-Feb.	106/6
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,225,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fenzepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—Flat lower to sell.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Neglected	£26

Tone of Linseed :—

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£22 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Nearest absence of buyers	£22 3/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nominal Neglected	£9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£24

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£87
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£78
Cooper Braziers	£140
Yellow	14
Hard Spelter	
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	36
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	37/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	37/9

Tone :—Flat. Absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb	1/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Buyers	1 1/4

Tone :—Steady—little doing.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

14th Dec. 1920.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good neg. Broach at Rs. 334 and advanced till Rs. 335 at which price the Bazar closed at 4 p. m. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 335 1/2 and after advancing to Rs. 337 closed at Rs. 336 1/2,

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling yesterday and the offtake was quite limited. About 700 Rs, are reported to have changed hands,

Home Markets—The final estimate of the crop given by Bureaue is 1.29.87.000 Rs, against 1.10 36 000 Rs, last year. This is considered bearish looking to the Trade reports being very gloomy, and financial stringency.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May 336 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March 218
Fine Oomras	March 271

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

	Rs.
Fully Good M. G- Bengal	March 217
Fully Good M. G, Broach	Apr-May 335
Fine M. G, Oomras	March 270

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	245	230	215		Ready.
M.G. Sind					
Punjab	245	230	215		"
M.G. Oomra No. 4		262	250		"
M.G. Central P No. 1	317	302	285		"
M.G. Central P No. 2	297	282	265		"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6		230	218		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 13th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	9,540 Bales
Wheat	5,306 Cwts.
Linseed	12 "
Rape, etc.	60 "
Gingellyseed	1,593 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	141 "
Castorseed	225 "
Rice	21,630 "
Myrabollams	280 "
Cottonseed	1,282 "
Mowraseed	13,505 "
Gram	3,344 "
Juwar	2,668 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajree	9,303 "
Coal	2,760 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 28/13.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 105.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5½.
D. D. on London 1/5 9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/6½.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 413.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 453.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 200.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.45.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 59.30.
London Silver Spot D. 40-7/8.
London Silver forward D. 41.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50/6.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 1925-28 91½-92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained steady due to speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2450 xd., Bys. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 2835, Century 975, Central India 4205, Colaba Land 2390, Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1342/8, David 1695, Fazulbhoy 1992/8, Finlay 1010, Ind. Bleaching 190, Ind. Malwa 730, Kasturchand 1650, Kohinoor 3560, New Great 860, Pearls 1075, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 392/8, Simplex 757/8, Swan 1085, Swadeshi 4140.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 660, By. Burma 595, By. Burma N. I. 190 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/4, By. Tramway 660, By. Steam 315 xd. Bundi Cement 38, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord. 217/8, Katni Defd. 1100, New India Ins. 4 dis., Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord. 127/8, Tata Defd. 640, Tata Hydro 825, Tata Oil 185, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 14 dis.

CHEMICALS

December; 14th 1920.

The Spot Quotations are as follows ;—

	Rs.	
SIZING CHEMICALS :—		
Sago flour	13/8-	(Market active)
Fiarina K	20/	(Robust demand)
Maize Starch Pearl	25/	(Market quiet)
Dextrine	33/	
Rice Starch	32/35	(No fluctuations)
HEAVY CHEMICALS :—		
Mag. Chloride	14/	
Zinc Chloride	40/45	
Sydro Sulphide of Soda 2-12-0 to 3/- (lb,)		
Yellow Prussiate Potask 1-12-0 to 2/- (lb,)		
Epsom Salt	16/-	(Fair business)
Caustic.—Soda	98%	(Steady)
Brown Sugar of lead	45/-	(Slightly dull)
Sulphate Alumina	15/8/- to 16/-	
Lithargo	30/	
Soda Silicate	11/12	
Antimony Salt	2 8/	
Bleaching Powder	23) 24 (Upward tendency)	

MILL-STORES.

There was little important doing in this week. The market kept Quiet ; the interesting feature being an unnsual demand for Healds. Leather Sundries evidenced no fluctuations, Wooden Sundries appear to be Steadily improving. The Quotations kept almost the same.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec. 14.

The market remains steady and the offers vary with different merchants.
The quotations are :—
Congo Red (Bolt) Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Congo Red (Haven) Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Congo Red (Nizam) Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Congo Red (Krishna) Rs. 4/12/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Zunda) Rs. 21 per lb.
Magenta Crystals 8B. Rs. 30 to 35 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Indigo Crystals (Ger.) Rs. 6/4 per lb.
Hematine Crystals Rs. 2/4 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/12 to 2/8 per lb.
Sulpher Yellow, Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Sulpher Blue Rs. 1/12 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The market opened steady, but a sharp decline set in in the Jute section, the Kamarhattys receding nearly 70 points in th course of the day, with a slight recovery towards the close, which, however, was no maintained. The price of all jute share fell away in sympathy with the drop in Kamarhattys, and the market closed wit an easier tendency. Coal shares were in small demand with prices steady. There was rather more doing in the miscellaneous section and Tata Bank again recovered premium basis. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Burra Dehoji 12/4, Enfield 9/8, North Damuda 10/4, Patmohna 13/4, Penc River 14.

Jute :—Anglo-India 348, Auckland 275, Barnagore 135, Budge Budge 465, Centur 7/4, Clive 245, and 248 s 1, Dalhousie 483 s 1, Empire 75/8, Gourepore 1250, Howra 43 and 45/8, s 1, Kamarhatty 884 and 95 s 1, Lansdowne 360, National Prefs 103/8 Northbrook 70/8, and 76 s 1, Nuddea 53 Reliance 43/8.

Miscellaneous :—Agra United Mills 8/12, Assam Saw Mills 9/12, Bengal Bridge an Bolts 9/8, British India Corporation (ord 10/8, and 11/12, s 1, (defd) 18, British Indi Tobacco 7/4 s 1, Burma Finance 9, Central Provinces 8/2, Dunbar Mills 450, Hatriko Oil 10/12, Hume Pipes 12/14, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 75 s 1, (new) 24 dis, Kesho ram Cotton 12/14, Marshall Sons (India) 1 d, 9/4, Madans Theatre 10/8, Scindi Steam Navigation (public auction) 16/8 dis Titaghur Paper Mills 325, Tata Industria Bank 2 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 51/4.

Exchange :—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five pence. Demand Bills one shilling five and one-eighths pence.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 11th December, 1920 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees.
Capital	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,000,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,66,85,823
" " at Braches	91,14,635
" " at Branches	3,58,00,158
Other Deposits	28,32,31,642
Post Bills	3,072
Sundries	61,78,201
Rs.	32,72,13,073

ASSETS.

	Rupees.
Government Securities	3,08,71,786
Other authorised Securities	1,79,800
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities.	2,83,14,249
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	14,03,93,881
Bills Discounted and Purchased	330,09,029
Dead Stock	18,71,470
Stamps	18,037
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,51,981
Sundries	6,62,109
Cash	9,12,40,781
Rs.	3 ,72,13,073

SOUTHINDIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

The following resolutions among others were passed at the South Indian Buddhist Conference held at Bangalore, on the 21st November, 1920,

That this Conference prays to the Government of India that to enable all the poorer classes, especially the so-called depressed classes who number more than 60 millions, to take advantage of the privileges conferred on the people of India by Montagu-Chelmsford new political Reforms free and compulsory education be given them and facilities be offered for acquiring higher education.

That this Conference prays to the Government of India, that the Indian Buddhists be entered in the report of the coming Census of 1921 in separate columns for the various provinces and that similar columns be opened for the Indian Buddhists in all classifications of Indians in all Government Departments.

That this Conference expresses its sincere gratitude to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and his Government for the special interest evinced, by them in the general welfare of their subjects and in their education in particular.

That this Conference prays to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore through the Inspector-General of Education to the Government of Mysore to afford facilities for the higher education of the children of the poorer Indian Buddhists by the offer of scholarships on the same lines as those granted by His Highness Government to the backward communities.

That this Conference requests the Government of India to consider the advisability of nominating an Indian Buddhist as a member in each of the Legislative Councils to represent the casteless communities of India other than Christians and Mahomedans.

That this Conference earnestly prays to the Government of India to make the birthday of Lord Buddha a general Government holiday as "Wesak Day" for all India.

A committee to consider the framing of New Laws in relation to Marriage, Divorce, Inheritance for Indian Buddhists, was formed.

A PARSEE'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Parsi Kavasji Muncherji Batliwalla aged about 70 who was run over and killed by motor car No. 8755 driven by Kadirkhan Gulabkhan along Lamington Road on the 5th instant. It was stated in the evidence that the driver drove away his car, but an alarm was raised and he was compelled to turn back. After some further evidence had been given by Mr. Motichand G. Shah the Manager of the Tata Construction Co., the jury returned a verdict of death by having been knocked down by the suspect's car, driven on the wrong side of the road

KHILAFAT MEETING AT PINDI BAHAUDDIN,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PINDI BAHAUDDIN, Dec. 13.

At the urgent request of the Khilafat Committee, Maulana Syed Habib, editor "Siyasat" visited Pindi Bahauddin on the 12th December. At a well-attended meeting of the local agriculturists the well known Muslim leader, Malik Mohddin, editor "Sufi" presided. The proceedings began with recitation from the holy "Quran" and the national poems read by Mohdaslamkhan and others. Sardar Mohansing, timber merchant spoke briefly. Maulana Syed Habib rose amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar", "Bande Matram". He spoke feelingly on the Punjab tragedy, explained the Khilafat question thoroughly and regretted the Government's present repressive policy and requested the people to be calm, nonviolent and insistent in their demands. He advocated Swadeshi specially and laid stress on national unity.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14.

S S Havildar, Hartoch, Karachi.
S S Homayan, Hannah, Calcutta
S S Pongelly, Evans, Perim.
S S Cronueld, Brooks, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Saraswati, Cassam, Alleppy, etc.
S S Nairobi, Omond, Alleppy, etc.
S S Massilia, Walter, Liverpool.
S S City of London, Elliott, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to lead yesterday :—

Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Prinz Freidrich Wilhelm fo Liverpool etc.
Steamer Bassano for Hull, etc.
Steamer Pongly for New York, etc.

S S Havildar :—The T M Company's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain I. Hartoch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Homayun :—The T. M. Company's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Pengelly : The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Pengelly, 2171 tons, Captain T. Evans, arived in harbour yesterday from Perim, with ballast.

S S Cranfield :—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranfield, 3213 tons, Captain J. T. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Warora :—The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 1336 ton, Captain R. Adie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia :—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3257 tons, Captain W. J. Walter, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of London :—The City Line steamer City of London, 5713 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Tuesday, 14th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ahmedi	P Gulf	N F	E S N Co
D & E Koweit	Karachi	15/12	T M & Co
F Orsova	Dunkirk	19/12	M Italiana
G Roserie (Boats)	N F	N F	Graham & Co
H Saraswati	Cochin	15/12	R E Collin & Co
K Lightning	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Karachi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	Nairobi	Cochin	15/12 R E Collin & Co
N Polglass	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Hellenes	Castle	Antwerp	N F K King & Co
	Manchester	18/12	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhownager	15/12	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
4 Bankura	Basra	17/12	M M & Co
5 Favignana	Genoa	18/12	M Italiana
6 Bassano	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
7 Zayani	P Gulf	19/12	P G S N Co
9 Chinkoa	Rangoon	15/12	M M & Co
10 Rajah	Java	17/12	T M & Co
13 Cracovia	Trieste	18/12	Lloyd Triestino

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Okara	Calcutta	16/12	M M & Co
5 Karoa	Zanzibar	16/12	M M & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	N F	N F	Oddizzi & Co
7 China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8 Kalyan	London	18/12	M M & Co
9 Ferrara	Mahomera	N F	S W & Co
11 Mergheb	Antwerp	16/12	M M & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm	N F	1/1	K N & Co
13 Keramies	Dunkirk	19/12	Graham & Co
14 Mary Horlock	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
15 Field Marshall	Suez	17/12	D R I M
17 Zeppelin	Liverpool	24/12	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 14.

S S Kalyan for London :—9 cwt. fishmow, C. Nathoo, 25 cwt slues, E. Nowroji and Co.; 29 casks condiment, Merwanji Pestonji and Sons, 1 bdle cotton carpet, Thomas Cook and Sons; 2 bdles cotton carpet, Asian Transit Co. 198 cwt, copper ingots Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Kalyan for Hamburg :—165 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha, 2 pots Rosa oil, Hassanally Kamroddeen and Co.;

S S Kalyan for Antwerp :—445 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co. 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

City of London for Liverpool :—6 bdles hemp A Chagla and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—6 bdles hemp, A Chagla and Co.

S S Prinz Fredrick for Liverpool :—1560 tons, mangnese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Bassano for Middlesbrough : 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.,

S S Massilia for Barcelona :—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Triester :—382 cwt. gumoli M. Jafferbhoy, 573 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 239 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice 2,000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Karramiss for Dunkirk :—100 bales cotton, Forbes F. Campbell and Co.

IMPORT.

Dec. 14.

S S Queda from Calcutta. Agents B I N Co. :—11338 tons coal.

S S Zayani from Jeddah. Agents B. and P. Steam N. Co. :—15 cases specie, 27 bales yellow yarn, 24 cases bottle, 12 bags [illegible] 163 bags gum, 14 casks iron powder, 7 bdle copper, 6 bdles brass, 1 bdle zinc, 25 cases sharkgins.

S S Malwa from Australia. Agents B I S N Co. :—23 boxes gold, 19 bars silver, 20 chests tea, 186 bags tea, 10 cases bears, 6 cases chese, 57 cases jam, 6 cases fancy goods.

S S Bakura from P. Gulf. Agents B. I. Steam Navigation Co :—178 bags raisin, 132 bags dry dates, 104 bags almond seed, 3 bdles, gold, 95 crates, Pomogranets.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been gazetted a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

One more of the wounded in the Buckingham mill trouble died in the hospital last Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th December, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Lahore the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi, Multan and Ambala; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is above normal at Agra and below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average except at Jacobabad; night temperature is above normal at Mount Abu but is nearly normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and except at Dwarka the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Amraoti but below it at Akola, Chanda and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division but are clear in the north. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugoa. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the north; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is slightly above the average at Aurangabad, is nearly normal at Ahmednagar and Belgaum and is below normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased over the southern half of the Peninsula but the reported rainfall is insignificant. Fine clear weather prevails to the north of the latitude of Ratnagiri and day temperature is slightly higher than usual generally over that area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the south of the Peninsula.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1920.

The western disturbance has not yet crossed the northwest frontier.

OBSVATIONS TAKENAT 8 HOURS TUESDAY, THE 14th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure from Normal.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (13th)	80	64	0.04	..	7.13	-0.12
Jask	79	76	0.04	..	0	-0.19
Muskat						
Do. (13th)	76	67	0.66	..	0	-1.78
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90	62	0.47		0	-0.17
Rawalpindi	68	38	0.18		0	-0.07
Lahore	69	41	0.63		0	-0.9
Hissar	81	44	0.48		0	-0.13
Ambala	74	48	0.44		0	-0.44
Delhi	78	50	0.40		0	-0.31
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	80	49	0.39		0	-0.21
Manipuri	79	46	0.38		0	-0.31
Jhansi	81	44	0.32		0	-0.25
Cawnpore	78	50	0.47		0	-0.46
Allahabad	79	49	0.37		0	-0.49
SINDAND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71	41	0.25		0	-0.12
Karachi	78	55	0.26		0	-0.10
Ajmer	77	48	0.44		0	-0.29
Jaipur	81	44	0.35		0	-0.23
Kotah	82	51	0.44		0	-0.24
Mount Abu	70	56	0.28		0	-0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83	46	0.28		0	-0.09
Dwarka	80		0.31		0	-0.03
Veraval	88	56	0.41		0	+0.30
Rajkot	87	51	0.35		0	-0.72
Bhavnagar Para	84	48	0.18		0	-0.16
Surat	71	67	1.60		0	-0.22
Ahmedabad	90	52	0.25		0	-0.16
Deesa	92	52	0.20		0	-0.14
Neemuch	82	45	0.27		0	-0.39
Indore	86	47	0.39		0	-0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79	46	0.54		0	-0.61
Saugor	88		0.46		0	-0.64
Hosangabad	86	47	0.32		0	-0.65
Khandwa	91	46			0	-0.16
Akola	92	57	0.21		0	-0.61
Amraoti	90	56	0.17		0	-0.74
Nagpur	84	54	0.09	0.09	0	-1.11
Bijapur	88	58	0.01		0	-0.46
Belgaum	86	58	0.01	0.01	0	-1.49
Aurangabad	90	54	0.05		0	-0.27
Nizamabad(Indur)	90	54	0.03		0	-0.25
Hyderabd	91	54	0.05		0	-0.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	87	68	1.03		+1.74	
Calicut	86	68	0.03		+1.76	
Cochin	86	70	0.01		+1.68	
Colombo	86	72	0.02	0.02	+1.68	
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88	64	0.00		-0.19	
Bellary	90	58	0.00		-0.44	
Cuddapah	87	60	0.00		-1.01	
Madras	86	72	0.00		+14.65	
Bangalore	80	62	0.00		+0.71	
Coimbatore	88	58	0.00		+0.00	
Trichinopoly	94	70	0.00		+15.14	
Negapatam	88	72	0.00	0.00	+33.78	

"STRI DHARMA."

Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B.Mus., Secretary, Women's Indian Association, Madras, writes to say :—

"Stri-Dharma", a quarterly magazine in English and the vernaculars, was started in January, 1918, under the editorship of Mrs. Jinarajadasa and since her absence I have been editing it in support of the women's franchise movement and as the official organ of the Women's Indian Association. It has done good work during the past three years as the Association has over 1,500 members in its 45 branches and it has circulated widely among them all and their friends. It is now proposed to make this quarterly into a monthly in English with vernacular supplements and with the additional name of the "Indian Women's Magazine." Mr. K. A. Hebbar, proprietor of the Kanara Press, Madras, has on behalf of Mrs. K. A. Hebbar, kindly undertaken the whole responsibility of printing and publishing the monthly for the Association. Contributions to the Magazine may be kindly sent to me to Wood National College, Madanapalle, and all advertisements and subscriptions to the Kanara Press, Madras.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Opening ceremony of the Improvement Trust's new chawls, Clerk Road, Byculla, 5 p.m. (S.T.).
Condolence Meeting in honour of late Principal Percy L. Anstey, Sydenham College Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

We are informed that the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will commence in the first week of March, 1921 instead of the first week of April.

AN OPENING CEREMONY.

There will be an opening ceremony of the Bombay Improvement Trust, New Chawls on Clerk Road, Byculla, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

The meeting of the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and the friends and admirers of the late Principal Anstey will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. as previously announced.

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the premises of the Sydenham College, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Bildgs. when Lala Ganga Ram Sharma will present "some statistics regarding the Punjab."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congres Committee will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to discuss the report submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee on the Congress Constitution and the changes suggested by the Council of the Committee.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 15th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Presidency Association Hall to elect delegates for the ensuing Congress On account of the irregularity in postal service, members will accept this as the only notice.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's Address on "Non-Cooperation in its historical and practical aspects" which he delivered under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Club, has been printed in a pamphlet form. The copies can be had from the Secretary of the Study Circle, at the Servants of India Society, Bombay, at a price of annas four.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL.

The teachers and the students, assembled on Monday the 13th instant and passed the following resolutions unanimously:—

"We the teachers and the students of the above Institution regret very much that any one in no way connected with this Institution should convene a meeting of the students of this school under the auspices of Tark-i-Mavalat without any requisition from the students of permission of the authorities. We strongly disapprove the conduct and policy of the man responsible for this mischief."

"We declare that our institution receives no grant in any form from the Government and we are in perfect harmony with the decision of the promoters of this institution, that it is unwise to sever connection with the Joint Board of the University of Bombay under the present circumstances."

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. Kulkarni gave an "At Home" to the 7th St. boys of he New English School on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Dongre and some members of the staff were present. Mr. Joshi explained to them the labour and social conditions in America. He also gave them the information regarding the ways in which our Indian students manage to educate themselves there. After some singing, story-telling and performance of tricks and refreshments, Mr. Kulkarni made a short speech in which he pointed out to the boys the importance of such occasions for cementing the relations between the teachers and the taught. He said, "our aim in imparting education to boys is to make them successful in the world and instead of making them mere machines they should be useful citizens to serve their country. No importance is given to mere passing the university examination." He then advised the boys to maintain the traditions of the school in their future career by taking keen interest in public life and by their good behaviour.

CLERKS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The First General Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 12th December at the Servants of India Society's Home, with Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram in the Chair. Mr. C. S. Deole, in a short speech, impressed upon the audience the absolute necessity of having a Cooperative Credit Society for the Clerks in Bombay, and also dealt on the immense good it can render to its members.

The following business was then transacted: 1. The approved Bye-laws were duly adopted. 2. A Managing Committee with the following members was formed: Messrs Nanalal Parbhuram (President), D. S. Dalal, Papa Rapanna, V. M. Dubashe, Casamally Dawoodbhoy, F. M. Rozario, R. S. Prabhu, A Krishna Rao, (Secy. and Tres.) and M. Shrinivas Rao, (Asst. Secy.). 3. Mr. M. N. Pandit was appointed Hon. Auditor. 4. The maximum to which the Managing Committe could raise loans and receive deposits was fixed at Rs. 3,000.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. C. S. Deole for the very keen interest taken by him in getting th Society registered.

THE SPECTROSCOPE AND ITS USE.

Prof. D. B. Naik, of the Wilson College, delivered a lecture last Tuesday before the Indian Guild on this subject. He said: There are principally two dinerent sorts of spectroscopes, the prisin and the grating spectroscope. The greater the resolving power of a spectroscope, the better is it for use in industry. The basis of the use of spectroscopes in industry is its power of analysing the light given out by a particular source. According to the source of light different kinds of spectra are produced. The chief types of spectra are continuous spectrum having the appearance of an unbroken band of light varying in colour by gradations from point to point, bright line spectrum consisting of one or more sharply defined bright lines, fluted or band spectrum consisting of a number of broad bands, dark line spectrum consisting of one or more sharply defined dark lines and absorption band spectrum consisting of a number of dark bands. The chief uses to which the spectroscope has been put are analysis of salts, detection of metals in alloys comparing shades of dyed cloth and the examination of the constitution of molecules.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SECRETARY OF STATE NON-SUITED.

RIGHT OF BLOOD-RELATIONS OF WIDOW.

Ganpat Ram Joshi and another ... Appellants
v.
Secretary of State for India ... Respondent.

(This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, District Judge of Kanara, who awarded the claim of the Secretary of State for India to succeed as reversioner in preference to a Hindu widow's blood relations.

The facts as stated by Mr. Ferrers were as follows:—Two tumble-down houses in Sirsi are at stake in this suit; and the plaintiff is the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State who sues as the ultimate heir of one Ishwarappa, a herdsman who died some five and twenty years ago. But the houses were never Ishwarappa's, for Ishwarappa's ashes were cold before even one brick of these buildings was laid upon another. It was Lobhi, his widow, who had these houses built and Lobhi the widow has long been dead too. But Lobhi had taken into her house two infant girls, the progeny famine-stricken parents and one of these reached maturity and was known as Tulsi. When Lobhi died, there ensued a wrangle over her belongings. Loby's husband had left no representative; but Lobhi herself had a brother Yellappa and Tulsi claimed to be an adopted daughter. For two years, the houses remained in the possession of the brother Yellapa and if the matter had remained between Yellappa and Tulsi, they might no doubt have come to some kind of terms. But the dispute was too good to be lost and the game soon passed into the hands of bolder players.

Tulsi was bought out by defendant 5 and Yellappa assigned his interest to defendant 1. Battle was at once joined in the Subordinate Judge's Court and the result can hardly have been satisfactory to either party. Defendant 1 (then plaintiff) had taken Yellappa's hand. He was informed that his hand was quite worthless. After Lobhi's death the estate passed to the heirs of her husband and not to her brother. In like manner, defendants 5, 6 and 7 (then defendants) held cards which were equally valueless. Tulsi is nobody's child; her pretended adoption is invented and she is next to nobody.

ORIGINAL JUDGMENT.

In the fable, the lawyer who was called in to arbitrate between the two finders of an oyster, gave to each litigant an empty shell and himself swallowed the oyster. The previous suit between those parties followed the same lines as the fable. The judge's conclusion is in these words "suffice it to say that none except the Government is the legal heir to the property." Accordingly the Right Hon. the Secretary of State now claims the oyster.

The first question is whether the plaintiff has proved that he is the ultimate heir of Ishwarappa. Now in the suit already referred to, when defendant's husband was contending with the remaining defendants was common ground that Ishwarappa left no heirs. Those who are most likely to know do not give any indication that any such heirs exist. The next question is whether the property in question was the property of Ishwarappa. The plaintiff seeks to show this by bringing evidence that Ishwar left behind Rs. 150 two buffaloes and a house which the widow sold for Rs. 200. The other party, however, allege that the houses are "Stridhan." Since the evidence that she inherited a house and cattle and that she sold milk is as good as the evidence she earned a small fortune by other means, I prefer to decide that the houses were built out of money inherited from the husband. But in law the devolution of the property seems in either case to be the same. If a woman die childless, her "Stridhan" passes to her husband and his heirs: and in this case the husband's heir is the Crown. The learned District Judge accordingly awarded possession of the houses with mesue profits from 1918 to the plaintiff.

WAS IT "STRIDHAN?"

On appeal to the High Court, Mr. Murdeshwar for the defendants contended that the plaintiff had not made out his title. The name of the lawyer did not apply, since the Secretary of State could not act as the arbitrator but had to substantiate his claim in a Court of Law. The defendants 5, 6 and 7 were in peaceful possession and could not be ousted until the plaintiff made out a superior title. The opinion of the Court in the previous litigation was not conclusive. It could have been shown that the judgment in question, connrmed by Mr. Vernon the then District Judge of Kanara was wrong. A second appeal had been preferred by Yellapa's transferee but the appeal abated as the appellant died and there was nobody to continue it. The question again was not 'res judicata' as the present plaintiff was not a party to that suit. The first thing that the plaintiff ought to prove was that the houses were vested in Ishwarappa. The houses were built by Lobhi several years after her husband's death. Yellappa, her brother, who among the plaintiff's witnesses was the only person that claimed knowledge of her affairs, said that she sold her husband's house for Rs. 200 and employed this money to perform the marriage of her younger brother. There was absolutely no evidence to show that she employed her husband's property in building these houses. If she earned money by selling milk, it was in law her "Stridhan". Even when a husband leaves considerable property, there is no presumption that property acquired by his widow was acquired from funds inherited from him (See 26 Indian Appeals 226). The presumption was that the property was "Stridhan", unless the contrary was proved namely that the houses were built from funds inherited and not from the income of such funds nor other income. The plaintiff did not lead affirmative evidence on this point. The houses ought therefore to be presumed to be 'Stridhan", apart from the defence evidence. The heirs to widow's "Stridhan" are her husband's heirs, on the assumption that her marriage was in an approved form. But the Hindu law did not lay down that on default of husband's heirs, the property would escheat to the Crown. The smritis and the commentaries are silent on the point but the discussion of the subject on page 540 of West and Buhler's Digest of Hindu Law showed that the widow's blood relations would succeed in preference to the Crown. The Madras High Court accepted this statement of the law in 27 Mad. 289. The plaintiff was clearly not the heir and could not succeed as against the appellants who were in possession at date of the suit.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on either side, allowed the appeal and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CASE FOR RECOVERY OF CAR.

DISMISSED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

Lakhmidas Mathradas ..... Plaintiff.
v.
L. W. Rampton ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover a "Sunbeam" car alleged to have been wrongfully withheld by the defendant.

On the 10th of November last, the plaintiff went to the defendant's office for lifting Miller tyres to his Haynes car. The defendant went with him to the plaintiff's garage to see that car and there saw a Sunbeam Car with the Haynes car. On the 12th the defendant again went to the plaintiff's garage and asked the plaintiff to allow him to try the Sunbeam Car. The plaintiff asked his driver to take out the car and give a trial to the defendant. Subsequently on the 16th of November the defendant again went to the garage at about 2 p.m. He saw the plaintiff's manager one Mr. Desai. He asked Mr. Desai where the plaintiff was and Mr. Desai told him that he had gone out. Mr. Desai further alleged that the defendant asked him the price of the Sunbeam Car and he quoted it at Rs. 15,000 to which the defendant saw that his master had told him its price was Rs. 14,750. Mr. Desai said that the defendant was the master and that he could do what he liked. He also alleged that the defendant wanted to give his Gregoire Car in exchange for the Sunbeam and pay some money in addition. The defendant denied that he had any such conversation with Mr. Desai. It was admitted, however, by both the parties that the defendant again went to the garage in the evening at about 6 p.m. and saw the plaintiff.

THE PLAINTIFF'S VERSION.

According to the plaintiff, he went to the garage about an hour or so before the defendant came there when Mr. Desai told him about the derendant's visit to the shop and about his offer of the Gregoire Car in exchange for the Sunbeam. When the defendent came there he asked the plaintiff as to what he would take for the Sunbeam Car. The plaintiff said that he would take Rs. 15,000 and subsequently made it Rs. 14,750. The defendant then asked the plaintiff to allow him to take the car on trial and the plaintiff asked his driver Dayalal to take out the car. The defendant, who had come in his Gregoire Car, kept his car there and drove away in the Sunbeam. At about 7-30 p.m. the driver returned alone and told the plaintiff that the defendant had set him down on the road and had taken away the Sunbeam. The plaintiff immediately asked his typist to go to the defendant's bungalow in Altamont Road and bring back the Sunbeam. They went in the defendant's Gregoire Car to his bungalow but the defendant refused to discuss the matter with them and said that he would see their master the next day. As the defendant did not turn up the next day the plaintiff went to the defendant's office and demanded back the car. The defendant said that the car was at his bungalow and that his wife wanted to have a trial and that he would return it the next day. Some time after the plaintiff had left the defendant sent him a cheque for Rs. 5,750 stating that he handed the cheque and his Gregoire Car in full payment of the Sunbeam Car as agreed to between them on the 16th. The plaintiff at once repudiated that there was any such agreement as alleged and sent back the cheque. Some further correspondence ensued and eventually the plaintiff filed this suit.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship on the evidence held that there was a concluded contract and that the plaintiff's version rested on his evidence alone, while the defendant's story was corroborated by surrounding circumstances and by the evidence of his chauffeur and the salesman before whom too the plaintiff did not repudiate the contract.

The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

The above Company, which arrive to-day from Calcutta, will open their season to-night at The Excelsior Theatre with an original Musical Comedy "Harrem Belles". It was described as bright, happy, Review by the Calcutta public. Besides the Dressing and setting which are upto the Banvard mark of splendour and gorgeousness. It is brimful of good music, Harmony, Dancing and exceptionally good comedy. As one Calcutta critic observed "It was hard to believe that we were thousands of miles from London, for it compares favourably with most shows we have seen in or out of the city of Musical comedy. "Harem Belles" will run for three nights only to-day to-morrow and Friday. Booking as usual at Rose and Co., up till 6 p.m. and after 7 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre.

SANTACRUZ RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association was held at Viller-Villa, last Saturday, when Mr. Behramgor Anklesaria presided. The following resolutions among others passed:—

In the opinion of this meeting, the erection of the mutton-shop on a plot owned by a member of the N. A. C. is in direct contravention of the spirit of the Government resolution. This meeting, therefore, emphatically protests against the manner in which the religious susceptibilities of the vegetarians have been offended, and urges the N.A.C. to remove it immediately from its present site.

That this meeting invites the attention of the N.A.C. to the present inadequacy of water supply, and requests the N.A.C. to arrange for a direct connection from Tulsi lake or Pawai line.

That this meeting protests against the proposed filling up of the only tank in Santa Cruz, in view of the extreme scarcity of water this year, and further trusts that the N.A.C., while making necessary repairs, will keep it in good sanitary condition.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality during the week ending Saturday viz., 855 was 7 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 45.39. The figures for the same week of 1919, were 825 and 43.77; those for the week during 1915-19 were 692 and 36.73.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 319, against 10 and 313, respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total death, 217 were among infants under one year of age. Forty-three deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused one attack and one death (imported from Muttra). Small pox caused three attacks and one death. Plague caused two attacks and two deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 438 against 428 in the same week of 1919, and 486 the quinqunnial average for the corresponding week in the 5 years (1915-19).

News has been received in Calcutta that Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore will stay in America till spring, he will then visit Europe again, and intends to spend summer, touring through Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

MR. SPOOR AT SURAT.

MEETING AT NATIONAL COLLEGE.

From Our Correspondent.

SURAT, Dec. 13.

Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., accompanied by Messrs. V. J. Patel, S. R. Bomanji, and others arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception at the station by the leaders of Swaraj Sabha, District Association, Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, Khilafat Sabha, and others. They were carried in a procession from the station to Nanpura. In the evening, these distinguished guests attended the Conference of the Voters of the District. The Conference was attended by a large number of voters from various villages of the District. As arranged, Mr. V. J. Patel presided over the deliberations of the Conference. The most important resolution, adopted by the Conference, referred to the elected candidates and called upon these candidates to resign their seats, as they did not represent the people, because they had been elected only by a narrow minority, a large majority abstaining from voting. The Conference dispersed late at night.

This morning, these distinguished guests visited the National School and College, and there addressed a meeting of students, Mr. S. R. Bombanji being voted to the chair.

MR. BOMANJI.

Mr. Bomanji began by pointing out that he observed a great advancement in the political life of India. He was glad to see that a spirit of sacrifice and patriotism awakened the youth of India. He was conscious of the innumerable difficulties in the way, particularly as they were arrayed with the wonderful resources of the Government, which the people themselves had put at the disposal of the Government. But they should make a firm resolution and say that no amount of obstacles would keep them back. Proceeding further, he said that it was with a sad heart that he saw the Non-Cooperation movement so badly supported by his Parsi friends. He felt himself humiliated to see it in Bombay. He was a little relieved to find a few friends of his community present at the gathering. He was glad to tell them that although the Parsis did not come forward to support the movement, the spirit of Dadabhai and Phirozshah was not dead, and that within a very short time, they would have their Parsi friends cooperating with them. It was always a few that led the rank and file, and all honour was due to them. Addressing the students in particular he said, "You students of to-day are probably the soldiers of to-morrow. If you are fired with that ardent spirit of patriotism, it will more than make up for any temporary disadvantage. Do not be disappointed. Have your goal clearly put before you. Be prepared to suffer for that goal. Your goal is complete Swaraj. Whatever you may have to suffer in order to achieve that goal, it is nothing in comparision to the noble object you have in view. You are fighting a noble struggle. You must not be deterred, the whole of your country is at your back. You might commit mistakes, but you need not be ashamed No great work can be done without mistakes. England committed blunders in the course of her preparations against Germany. Your movement is led by a man of the wonderful spirit and self-sacrifice—Mr. Gandhi. Follow his lead. Put implicit confidence in him. The noble spirit that he will awaken in you, will carry you to success."

Mr. Bomanji then referred to Bolshevism. He said: There is nothing terrible in Bolshevism. Bolshevism is the torch of liberty and freedom. Men of Mr. Ben Spoor's type are waging this war in England because they have been actuated with that spirit of liberty. Although the canker of Imperialism is eating Britain to-day, do not think that Britain's spirit is dead. There are men of the type of Mr. Ben Spoor and others, but above all look to yourself."

MR. SPOOR.

Mr. Ben Spoor, on rising to address the audience, received a tremendous ovation. He said he brought to India the greeting of the young Democrats of England. There had been growing a volume of public opinion in England that was whole-heartedly supporting the claims of India. The most significant thing that he saw in India was the Schools and Colleges. There was supreme need of Education, being based on sound national lines. The future of India lay with the young men and women of India. Upon their shoulders lay the struggle. Young men had to carry on their struggle in India as they did in England. He frequently used to remind his friends in England that India had her civilization when they were in barbarism. It was utterly impossible for the West to estimate the immense contribution that India had made to the civilization of the West. He was glad to say that they had preserved those noble traditions of India. He asked them to remember how deeply rooted that instinct of national movement was. Their nationalist movement went back to the past. They must not think that it sprang up only two months back. He had got a profound conviction of the religious and spiritual basis of their movement. He brought to them a message of greetings from the West. They welcomed that movement because they wanted a free national spirit. There was really a moral passion in such movements as this." He exhorted them to keep the flame of that passion alive. That only would carry them to success.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL AND NON-COOPERATION.

A meeting of the teachers and boys of New English School was held on Saturday to protest against the mischievous insertion of the name of the school in the programme of meetings of pupils of different schools professed to be held under the auspices of the Tark-i-Mavalat Sabha. The following resolution was passed. "This meeting of pupils and teachers unanimously resolves that the Secretary of the Tark-i-Mavalat Sabha has no business to arrange meeting of schools without consulting them. We strongly protest against this irresponsible action, which is sure to be destructive to the best interests of school children, their parents, the educational institutions and the nation in general."

"INDIA'S GIFT TO NATIONS".

MR. JINARAJADASA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa delivered a lecture on "India's Gift to All Nations." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A. presided. The audience listened to the lecturer with rapt attention, and applauded him cordially several times.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

The lecturer began alluding to the new experiment in Democracy which all nations were making to-day. Democracy meant government by the co-operation of all. Since in the word "all", women too must be included, true and full democracy was not to be found yet anywhere. The lecturer described the French experiment in Democracy begun in 1789 with the French Revolution. But it was not only partial success as equality was even now only before the law, and there was no social equality. In France and elsewhere, Democracy was only partly successful so far, because of the limited conception of the individual. Success in Democracy depended on the conception which was prevalent in a nation about the citizen. In the democratic countries to-day, the young citizen swas thought of either as a future soldier or as a future wealthy producer.

India could give to all nations new and higher conception of the individual. India had a richness of religious life not to be found elsewhere. Each existing religion in India offered a conception of the individual. The lecturer then analysed one by one what these conceptions were. Taking the last conception to be assimilated in India as that brought by the Parsis from their Motherland, the lecturer described the Zoroastrian idea of individual as the Fighter for God. Man was born to be the champion of God against the forces of Evil, and by the inner essence of his religion every Parsi was bound to be a reformer. Then Mahomedanism offered the conception of individual as the brother of all his fellow-religionists. The Prophet taught that even if a fellow believer was a negro, the aristocratic Arab should eat out of the same dish with him. The only religion so far even partially to achieve Brotherhood was Mahomedanism. The Buddhist conception of the individual was that he was a master and not a slave. No religion had proclaimed the doctrine of individual freedom as Buddhism had done. Jainism offered the wonderful conception of individual as protector of all those that were weaker than himself, especially the animals. It taught too that individual could achieve every high aim through harmless ways of activity. Lastly, Hinduism declared that the individual was God himself, the *Atman*.

"ALL MEN NOBLE THERE."

India therefore could conceive of the individual in a nobler and richer way thany any other people. For, when all Indian thought-streams were blended, the individual (1.) had Divinity latent within him, (2) was the Protector of lower creation, (3) possessed an inner freedom which nothing could limit, (4) was the brother by his nature of all men, and (5) was the champion of God. This was the conception of the individual which India could offer to all nations. It was the sole conception which would make Democracy a full success.

If, therefore, Indians would get together learning to appreciate each other, presently a nobler thing would be said of India than was said of Athens. The Spartans were jealous of Athens, and yet they said of her, "All men noble there." The day would come the world would say of India "All men gods there." This was the contribution from India which the world wanted, not armies and navies. India alone had that idea of individual man upon which alone could be based a true and lasting Democracy, and this multiple, wonderful conception of man and woman, was India's Gift to all Nations.

GROCER AND CARTER RETURNED.

TO BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Chitagong Mahomedan Constituency has returned one grocer and one carter to the reformed Bengal Legislative Council.

(Continued from Column 6.)

that. Outside Turkish Gate nobody asked him to take the corpse back, but he himself went back for fear of a riot. When the body was brought back, none offered indignity to it, or disturbed the procession. Their intention in returning was to try the burial with police aid, failing which to carry the body to the Khan Bahadur's house or to his *bagh*. He had heard that the Ulema's Conference had resolved that he who was opposed to the Khilafat, was reduced to a Kafir. He admitted that the deceased was against Non-Cooperation, but could not say what his attitude was for the Khilafat, as he had never publicly expressed on it.

Counsel:—Tell me definitely, was he for or against the Khilafat?

Witness:—What do you mean by Khilafat?

Counsel:—Khilafat, as understood by the public.

Witness:—I think he was for Khilafat, but I do not know his details. Witness, however, later stated that the rumour had it that the late Khan Bahadur had, at the meeting of the trustees of Aligarh College, voted against Khilafat.

"MORE THAN COMPENSATED."

Concluding, witness remarked that if the public had politely asked them for the *fatwa*, or if the announcement of the deceased's will had been made earlier no trouble would have arisen. But he must admit that though the treatment meted out to the corpse in the first instance had agrieved them, it was more than compensated by the imposing ceremony afterwards witnessed.

The case was adjourned till 15th.

CO-OPERATOR'S BURIAL.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER EXAMINED

"MORE THAN COMPENSATED," SAYS SON-IN-LAW.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

A huge crowd assembled in the court compound and shouted "Allah-o-Akbar" when the case against Arif Hasvi Abdulla Aziz Hassan and Mohd. Ishaq was resumed to-day, before Mr. Shuttleworth, Additional Magistrate. Admission to the court room was by tickets, and about 50 interested persons and sympathisers were present, watching the proceedings.

The first witness examined was Zaheed Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Police, who was the investigating officer in the case. In the examination-in-chief, the witness deposed having seen the accused Arif Hasvi and Mohd. Ishaq, standing among 2,000 people near the house of late Khan Bahadur the day after his death. The former asked the witness to settle about the interment of the body, as it was within his jurisdiction. Just then the deceased's nephew came forward and witness asked Arif Hasvi to speak to him. The nephew however, advised the accused to speak to the deceased's sons as they were the proper persons. The second accused pushed himself forward, saying "I heard that the deceased's heirs have said in their course of their statement that 50 people are surrounding their house with lathies, but you can yourself see that there is nothing of the kind, and that no one is surrounding the house. We want the corpse could be taken to any cemetery except that of the Mahomedans." Witness then went to the thana, and on return to the scene, heard Abdulla telling Inspector Haroodin that the body could be carried by Mahomedans and buried, only if a *fatwa* was brought from Moulvi Kifat Ullah to that effect. At this stage the nephew of Imam of the Juma Masjid informed the Inspector that the deceased's wife and daughter had sent him with the message that the Khan Bahadur had repented before his death, and they, the ladies, desired that the body should be carried not by the police but by the public. A little while after, Abdul Latiff and two others, along with two of the accused, got up to the roof of the Mosque, Abdul Majid, the eldest son, declaring that the deceased had repented twenty minutes before his death, and had advised his sons to help the Khalifat and Islam, even at the cost of their lives. The deceased also had stated that the message should be given to the Khilafat people, as they came to the house, but the trouble was that neither the Khilafat people came to the house, nor sons could go to them.

KHILAFAT IN HIGH REGARD.

Witness, continuing, said Abdul Latiff, the eldest son of the deceased, had stated that he was prepared to give his all, even his life, for the Khilafat. Holy places, and Islam. Accused Abdulla thereupon, requested the crowd to carry the body and not to disperse, which they did. Witness accompanied the funeral procession. Witness further deposed that no *fatwa* was shown to him when the accused first spoke to him. The principal objection to the burial on the Mahomedan ground was that the deceased was a kafir. A notice carried by a camel proclaimed that no Mahomedan should say funeral prayers for the deceased, as he was opposed to the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation till the last moment, and the heir of the deceased did not announce that the Khan Bahadur had repented before his death. The body could not have been buried in a Mahomedan ground easily, that was his conclusion of investigation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali, Barrister-Law, witness said there were no sticks with the people, except in certain cases, walking sticks. They were not armed in any way. He personally knew the accused Abdullah, for a long time as a true Mahomedan, who was respected in Delhi and outside. Witness admitted that the Khilafat was a part and parcel of Islamic religion, and as a Mahomedan he himself was not opposed to the Khilafat. He did know that the deceased was against, or at least the public considered him to be so. But while recognising the doctrine of Khilafat as an essential of Islam, he could not say whether anyone, who opposed the Khilafat, would be called a *kafir*. If so, for the Maulvi to give *fatwa* (order) to that effect. Witness did not enter anywhere about the said incident in his daily diary in the thana, although this cognizable offence was within his jurisdiction, the reason being, that none of the relatives of the deceased came to report the incident. The statement made before the Magistrate reached him on the 7th, until which date he himself did not take any action.

Further cross-examined, the witness stated that there would have been no trouble if the declaration from the Mosque by the Imam was made earlier.

The Court to the undefended accused, Arif Hasvi:—Have you got anything to ask?

Answer:—No, nothing.

NOT A "KAFIR."

At this stage the Court rose for lunch and on reassembling the evidence of Mohd. Suleman, son-in-law of the deceased, whose cross-examination was not over on Saturday, was resumed. He said the deceased had never converted himself into Hinduism or Christianity, and as such, he was not a Kafir in that sense. No one showed any *fatwa* from a recognised Maulvi that he was a Kafir and not a Mahomedan. The deceased was expressing repentance since the morning of the 2nd. Witness could not endorse the statement that the deceased repented over his attitude regarding Khilafat twenty minutes before his death because he was not there at that time. He afterwards heard a rumour that the deceased had renounced his titles. As a member of the family, he would have obtained the *fatwa* if the people had asked him politely.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Wednesday, December 15, 1920.

INDIA AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

For the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress, accredited representatives of the British Labour Party will be attending one of its annual sessions, in itself an epoch-making event. Their presence will evoke among the assembled delegates and visitors tremendous enthusiasm, and we have no doubt whatever of the warm welcome that the Labour delegates will receive from the Congress. The proceedings of the Congress should enable the British visitors to appreciate at first-hand what tremendous strides the country has taken during the past few years, how the national consciousness of the people has been quickened, and what rapid progress the various communities have made in the direction of National solidarity. The Congress week demonstrations should also help in the disillusionment of the delegates in regard to the misapprehensions about India circulated by inspired and interested agencies and give them more respect and regard for India and her people than has hitherto been possible. The Congress on the other hand, will have an opportunity of listening directly to the voice of British Labour and appreciating the sentiments and feelings that animate the Party in regard to India. That the meeting is full of potentialities we have no doubt; but we hope that Indians will not count too much on the assistance of the Labour Party in the work of India's National emancipation. While feeling certain that the Party will exert itself to the utmost of its power to help India we feel also that the measure of such help will be determined by circumstances over which no individual can claim control, and chiefly by the energy, decision, and spirit of self-reliance which Indians themselves bring to bear on their task.

There seems to be a belief still among some people that Indians have only to keep still until the Labour Party comes to power. Such a belief is, we think, suicidal to India's National interests. That the Labour Party is committed to the creed of unqualified self-determination for all who may desire and strive for it needs no fresh proof. It has unequivocally declared its intentions in the matter by passing, at the last annual Labour Conference, a resolution, which *inter alia*, demands

"The full and frank application of this principle (of democratic self-determination) in the reorganisation of the Government of India that is now in progress in such a way as to satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people; it asks that corresponding measures may be taken in Burma, Ceylon, and other parts of the British Empire, in which self-government is demanded. It emphatically protests against the militarist and repressive methods adopted by the British Government, and expresses its sympathy with the peoples now held in subjection. It denies the right of any Government to govern a country against the will of the majority, and while expressing the hope that all the peoples of the British Empire will prefer to remain as parts of that Empire so soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner by the granting of adequate measures of autonomy, it declares that the final decision must rest with those people themselves."

And we may also take it for granted that Labour, left to itself, will honestly strive to give effect to its intentions. But we must not forget the complex political currents and cross-currents which confound the highest aims and swamp the most humane ideals of the political philosopher. The history of English party politics is full of instances of ideals which have "suffered a sea-change." Take for example the case of Mr. Asquith. His Irish policy when he was in power, and his present attitude against the Government's Irish policy are as poles asunder. What a biographer of the Marquis of Salisbury has written of the attitude of the opposition towards Lord Derby's Government in 1858-59, is as true of the opposition of today.

"The replacement of a Liberal by a Conservative Administration," says Traill "produced its usual effect of scandalised astonishment upon the ousted party. They felt, as Whigs in Opposition have always felt, such an incident (the failure to take up the question of Franchise Reform) to be a reproach to Parliamentary Government to which it behoved them, not merely as partisans but as patriots, to put a speedy end; and by a happy but not an unprecedented coincidence, it struck them at the same moment that the settlement of a great political question, in which they had seemed to take but a languid interest while in office, would now brook no longer delay. The national demand for a Reform Bill had become in their opinion too imperious to be safely left unsatisfied; and by way of proving its imperiousness they proceeded to enter upon what might have been thought a superfluous campaign of agitation in its favour." "The labours of the stump-orator were prosecuted with unintermittent assiduity," and "they threw out a moderate Franchise Bill on the ground of its inadequacy to the satisfaction of the national wishes and expelled its authors from power." And what happened? "After succeeding to office," continues Traill, "their leaders shelved the question for six years to their apparently complete contentment," and "we are bound to assume that at some time after the general election and the vote of want of confidence which displaced Lord Derby, their opinion on this point underwent an entire change." The same may or may not happen with the Labour Party, when it comes into power. But it must be remembered that men like Mr. Ben Spoor, Col. Wedgewood and Mr. Holford Knight are representatives of the intellectual minority rather than of the majority of British Labour; and that, if the Labour Party came to power tomorrow, we should be more likely to see Mr. Henderson or Mr. Thomas at the India Office than either Col. Wedgewood or Mr. Spoor—that is to say, a perfect ignoramus upon Indian matters, more completely at the mercy of the permanent officials than any of his predecessors. The work of the friends of India in the Labour Party is still an educative work not yet complete, and its success or failure depend, not on the efforts of Englishmen but on those of Indians for their own self-government. Whatever may happen in English politics, we may at least be sure that British Labour, with its newly awakened international consciousness, will do nothing to impede our progress. The presence of the Fraternal Delegates from British Labour at the forthcoming session of the Congress at Nagpur, will, we trust, confirm the pledge of Labour's goodwill and friendship for India; but above all let us hope that the delegates will use the fresh and first-hand knowledge that they may acquire during their sojourn in this country, to eradicate the colossal ignorance of India prevailing among their countrymen, and so educate British public opinion as by its force to compel the Government in future to act justly, by us, recognizing that "the way of justice is the path of wisdom," without waiting for the Labour Party to come to power; for when that happens it may be too late.

BE SPORTSMEN.

The tremendous enthusiasm which Cricket evokes among a large section of the public in Bombay was witnessed during the last Quadrangular Fixtures. Excitement was at its highest and thousands of people, young and old, of both sexes especially among the Christian and Parsi communities gathered on the Esplanade Maidan to witness the matches between the several teams. There is no doubt that the sporting instinct is as greatly developed in this city as for instance the commercial instinct, and would be a healthy sign of the soundness of the body politic, were there no other consideration. Cricket, like everything else, had small beginnings in this city, and at one time, the Europeans considered it *infra dig*, to be asked to meet the Hindus—and later on the Muhammadans—as their equals in sports. Parsis had developed the Cricket instinct much earlier than the other Indian communities, and time was when the only teams worth speaking of in this city were those of the Europeans and the Parsis. There was considerable nodding of heads, and not a small measure of contemptuous disregard was shown, when the Hindus first aspired to the honours of the willow.

Neither the Europeans nor the Parsis ever regarded the Hindus seriously as their rivals. When the latter entered the contest, they were treated with good-humoured indifference or withering contempt, according to the barometric fluctuations in their respective temperamental conditions. This continued so for a time, and it was rather unfortunate, that early in the day the Parsis, more than the Europeans, developed a peculiar sense of animosity against the Hindus. Every match between the Hindus and the Parsis, in which the latter had in those days great superiority over their opponents, was the occasion for hostile demonstrations. It is still vividly remembered among Hindus how Parsis, regardless of age or condition, jeered at and hooted the Hindus, and otherwise looked down upon them. It is said that pride goes before a fall and the present position of the Parsis is an illustration of the proverb. After the Hindus came the Muhammadans, the Triangular contests became Quadrangular, and public interest also increased *pari passu* with the emergence of fresh teams. The history of these Quadrangular contests is too fresh in the minds of the people to need recapitulation. Side by side with the greater interest evinced by the public in these annual fixtures, the race or communal jealousies have grown, and occasionally hostile demonstrations have taken in the past an undesirable turn, act of infliction of violence not being the least part of it. The successful manner in which the Hindus and then the Muhamadans have challenged the claim of the Parsis to invincibility in Cricket, has embittered the feeling among many of the Parsis who regard excellence in Cricket as their own prerogative.

In the last two years, it is obvious that another factor, altogether unconnected with sport, has affected the case more or less seriously. This is the political factor. While the Parsis have done nothing to impede the political progress of the country, a great majority of them have remained indifferent to what is happening around them. They have given room for the general belief that their community feels and acts apart from its sister communities. This belief may be right or wrong, but one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that it is widespread, with the result that the unsportsmanlike animosity, which was once displayed by Parsis only, has extended to the Hindu crowd as well, with results in rowdyism which everybody must deplore. We do not attach overmuch importance to a row among spectators on the actual cricket-field, having ourselves been witness in our youth of pitched battles between English public schools at Lord's in the presence of the very "best society"; but to carry the battle out into the streets and to attack Parsis who had not been to the match, so far away as in the Girgaum Road seems to us going too far. That the attitude of the Parsis on the field was provoking is generally admitted, but there is little doubt that Hindus as well as Muhammadans carried their political prejudices with them and gave vent to them on the field of Sport. The cheers, the hisses, the sense of elation, and a feeling of disappointment that marked the progress of the game, according as it took a turn for one side or the other, were not dictated merely by a sportsman's outlook. That outlook must in future be adopted by all parties, or the Quadrangular cricket contest will become a public nuisance.

Notes of the Day.

Shifting the Blame.

The text of the extraordinary epistle which Lord Willingdon directed to be sent to Mr. B. P. Wadia, President of the Madras Labour Union, in connection with the Buckingham Mills tragedy, is now available. The communication betrays an amount of ignorance about what is taking place in the city that is really amazing and shows how ready his Excellency is to accept in toto the police version, without waiting to see if there is any other, and to give *carte blanche* to the Police Commissioner. Nay, his Excellency went further and by a curious lapse of memory, threatened Mr. Wadia that he would hold him partly responsible for any future disturbances that might take place. As Mr. Wadia effectively retorted in his reply he would be disregarding the recent injunction issued against him by the High Court, if he attempted to interfere with the conduct of the men in any way. There cannot, therefore, be any question of his responsibility for any untoward event happening in the future. But, apart from this, we are surprised at the absolutely uncalled-for minatory tone of the letter. Everyone knows that Mr. Wadia in all his activities in connection with the organisation of labour in Madras has been following strictly constitutional methods and has never, by word or deed, encouraged the resort to violence. On the other hand he has been repeatedly warning the men that any show of violence would spoil their case and betray them into the hands of their task-masters. Lord Willingdon, like the manager of the Buckingham Mills, has, perhaps, never read reports of Mr. Wadia's addresses to the workmen and is merely swallowing the police contention that Mr. Wadia is an incendiary and secret plotter—in fact a disguised Bolshevist! While one cannot but pity such abysmal ignorance in high quarters, one cannot also but feel alarmed at what such blindfolded persons in authority may do in their anxiety to put down "unrest" round about them.

Indian Troops Abroad.

According to the latest statement in Parliament there are at present no less than 86,400 Indian troops in Mesopotamia and Persia. There are, in addition, several thousands more of them in Palestine, Egypt and Constantinople. What proportion of all these have been on active service since the beginning of the War is only known to the Military Authorities, but one is afraid that a good many of them have not been back to their dear Motherland ever since they left these shores when the call came to them during the War. It cannot but be that most of these, if not all of them, are kept on service much against their will and that they would all be immensely glad to shake off the dust of foreign lands and be back in the midst of their families and their countrymen. For whose sake are so many Indian troops kept abroad Surely, not for India's sake alone. If it is for the sake of the Empire, why are the "loyal" and "devoted" daughters of the Empire—the Dominions of Canada and Australia, and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the various Crown Colonies, including the newly constituted Kenia Colony—not rushing forward to shoulder the Empire's burden? What has become of their splendid "patriotism" and "Imperial Brotherhood"? They have almost all of them shared handsomely in the spoils of the "Great Victory." Are we to suppose that when it comes to bearing the actual burdens of the Empire, their patriotism evaporates? Again, if it is for truly "Imperial" purposes that the troops are stationed abroad, why does not the Mother-country appeal for help from the "daughters" of the Empire? Is it because she is afraid that such an appeal would fall on deaf ears at present? Moreover, the figures of the relative strengths of the Indian and British troops employed in the various countries abroad, would show that the Indian troops vastly preponderate over the British and that it is mainly with the help of Indian troops that the various territories under occupation are being held down. Does not all this go to show that India's interests are being ruthlessly sacrificed for pseudo-Imperial purposes? If British statesmen have any purposes to serve by holding down countries like Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Mesopotamia, etc., they should manage to do so with their own means and not by treating India as a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Empire. It is because of India's present helplessness that these things have become possible. Only by asserting her right to Self-Government or Swaraj, would she be able to put a stop to such injustice and dishonour.

Col. Wedgwood in Burma.

Col. Wedgwood was for a time the guest of the "ruler" of Burma, but that has not prevented him from-whole-heartedly-condemning the sham reform scheme, which his host has sponsored. He roundly tells Sir Reginald Craddock and those who are backing up his new "democratic" constitution for Burma to have more regard for British history and traditions. We do not know how the doyen of the "heaven-born" service is feeling about this plain-speaking on the part of his countryman, but if the ban on processions in Rangoon, which has been issued by the Commissioner of Police simultaneously with the Labour M.P.'s appearance there, has any particular significance, Col. Wedgwood would be well-advised in bidding farewell to the Burmese as early as possible. His brief interview with Sir Reginald must have enlightened him more than a month's stay in the country would have done.

The Point of View.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer is indignant at the charge levelled by Mr. Lionel Curtis at some of his countrymen in India, even though the latter is careful to remark that those responsible for insulting conduct towards Indians form but "a small class." The ex-satrap of the Punjab regards Mr. Curtis' statement as a cruel libel on the official and non-official Europeans in India and vouches that during his six years' regime as the ruler of the Punjab only one case of serious insult to an Indian by an European officer came under his notice. This may look incredible, but when we remember that even incidents like the Jhallianwala Baug massacre, the bombings from the aeroplane and the atrocious treatment of Lahore students not only did not shock him, but drew from him words of warm commendation, we shall not be surprised. Sir Michael's ideas of other people's honour and feelings are peculiar to himself—or rather, they belong to a type of "rulers", fortunately an extremely rare type of rulers, who have become notorious in the annals of the human race. As if cruelly to falsify Sir Michael's boast about the irreproachable behaviour of his countrymen, we had the other day the report of a European sergeant being convicted of horse-whipping two poor Indian students. But, perhaps, such an insignificant incident would be beneath Sir Michael's notice. It all depends on how you look at things, you know!

GRAVEST NEWS FROM FIJI.

IMPORTANT LETTER RECEIVED BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

I have received the following letter from a thoroughly reliable source in Fiji. Its evidence is of the greatest value. It may be relied on for careful and accurate information. I do not venture to give the name of the writer. With the Fiji Government so hostile against those who take the Indian side, it might lead to unnecessary prosecution. But I can myself vouch for the fact, that the writer is a sober and careful person, who dislikes intensely any exaggeration, or any ex-parte statement.

Since the date when this letter was written, things have evidently got very rapidly worse on the North side of the Island. The Indians on the North are much more prosperous than on the South, where the disturbances occurred. As all Fiji news is being very heavily censored, and even New Zealand papers come to India with Fiji news erased, it is very difficult to know what has happened to make half the population now prepared to leave Fiji, as Mr. Mitter has just telegraphed to me. I can only imagine that some very drastic action has been taken on the part of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has been backed up throughout by the Fiji Government. Mr. Mitter has asked: "What advice do the Indian Leaders offer to the Fiji Indians?" A further important question is, whether Sir George Barnes' answer to Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri about Fiji, on August 20th, at the Viceroy's Council, Simla, can be regarded as adequate in the light of what has now transpired. Without any full evidence forthcoming, representing the Indian side he replied to Mr. Shastri as follows:—

"In view of the very detailed account of the recent riots given in the despatch of the Governor of Fiji, dated the 12th March last, which was published in the "Gazette of India" of the 17th July, the Government of India do not think, they would be justified in moving the Secretary of State for getting the Colonial Office to appoint a Commission to inquire into the origin of the recent riots, and the measures taken to quell them."

Two important issues must now be definitely faced:—

(i) Is *this* answer all that the Government of India can finally do, when the situation in Fiji has become so bad, that "out of 60,000 Indians no less than 30,000 are selling off all their property, at great sacrifice, and are preparing to leave Fiji?"

(ii) If the Government of India still refuses to act, what will the people of India do?

The letter from Fiji runs as follows:—

My Dear Friend,—I am very glad to hear from you after a long time, but am also sorry to learn about your breakdown in health.

We have experienced very trying times here and although things are a little more improved, they are not at normal yet. It seems there has been created a gulf between the Government and the Indian people. People have lost entirely their confidence in the Government and they have got bitter feelings against it on account of its high-handedness during the recent strike. It has been proved this time, that the Government is a mere puppet in the hands of the Fiji Capitalists. I have visited the affected parts and what I have gathered I shall tell you in short.

PRELIMINARY CAUSES OF THE STRIKE.

Towards the end of the last year, the Government announced by publication in the Royal "Gazette" that all indentures were to be cancelled on 31st December 1919. Consequently the indentured men were getting ready to start life as free men and so they invested their little money in small blocks of lands, etc., and also in buying bullocks and ploughs, etc. So when they were all merry and gay and were eagerly looking forward for the day, when they would be free men, one day, to their great surprise and disappointment they were informed by their respective employers, that the cancellation of indenture would be delayed until 31st March, 1920, although it did not happen so at last. I need not write these in details, you will know everything from the enclosed speech I made at a Conference. I may simply say that the seed of discontent was sown now and a hostile feeling was created between the employer and the labourer. I had to work very hard to prevent a general strike at this time on this side of the Islam and at last I succeeded. I did so, because I considered it was not ripe time then to strike. Although strike was prevented on this side, it was declared in Suva, Nadia and Rewa soon after.

SUVA STRIKE.

The people were already discontented owing to the reasons described above and also owing to the abnormal rise in prices of things. Just at this time Dr. Manilal and his Indian Imperial Association convened a Conference at the Suva Town Hall. He made a lengthy speech which was misrepresented to the Press and to the European public. It was considered very hostile to Government and to European Community. The result was that the whole European country went against him and the Indians in general. Some Europeans were so much excited that they insulted Dr. Manilal on more than one occasion and also attempted to assault him, but their attempts were frustrated by the action of the Police Inspector General. In short the atmosphere in Suva was made such, by the Europeans, at this time, that only a spark was needed to set the fire ablaze and the spark was supplied one day when a few European merchants dismissed their Indian store assistants, who were leading members of the Indian Imperial Association. When on the one hand these men were dismissed on the other hand the already discontented labourers were getting ready to strike and now the opportunity came. They became angry at the treatment of their leaders received at the hands

(Continued on page 10.)

A SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

BOMB FACTORY IN DUBLIN.

A REGULAR ARSENAL IN A CELLAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

A sensational discovery of a bomb factory and a store of firearms and explosives in Parnell Street in the heart of Dublin was made this morning. The police raided a cycle repair shop and arrested three men and found a regular arsenal in a cellar, a quantity of gelignite for the manufacture of bombs, many revolvers and bombs.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S *SPECIAL* SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

A Geneva message to "The Times" says that the Assembly of the League discussed at length the report on the election of four non-permanent members of the Council, as provided in Article IV of the Covenant. This is a burning question, owing *inter alia* to China's anxiety to be given a chance of election. The Assembly finally passed by 27 votes to 4, the recommendation of Mr. Balfour in favour of selection of three of these members from among the members of the League in Europe and two American continents and one from the members of the League in Asia and the remaining parts of the world.

ARMAMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

A telegram from Geneva states that at a meeting of the Armaments Sub-Committee, Viscount Ishii said that Japan objected to observing conditions of disarmament proposed by the League while other big powers outside the League would not observe them. Japan would increase her armaments in accordance with the programme next year and probably the year after.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A DEADLOCK IN THE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Washington.—The International Communications Conference has practically come to a deadlock on the subject of distribution of cables and may adjourn to enable the representatives to return to consult their Governments. America, Britain and Italy supported, while France and Japan opposed the proposal for the joint ownership of the ex-German cables, instead of their being distributed among five Powers.

France opposed with determination the American proposal to divert the Azores cable to Genoa dividing it between the United States and Italy. As regards the Halifax-Penzance cable, Britain has already acceded to the desire of the United States to restore the New York-Emden connection in consideration for the transfer to Britain of one of the American Transatlantic cables between England and Canada.

The Americans also opposed Britain's alleged desire permanently to control the German cables, she is now working.

Mr. Davis, Acting Secretary, has placed the whole question before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

Washington.—Differences regarding the distribution of German cables have been settled at a plenary session of the International Communications Conference. Negotiations continue. Basis of agreement has not yet been disclosed.

CABLE ITEM.

Paris.—The Greek Government's invitation to ex-King Constantine prohibits the return of Doctor Street, notorious pro-German ex-Foreign Minister who is remaining at Lucerne.

SCHOOL BOYCOTT.

DISTRICTS HAVE CAUGHT IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

Further school strikes and closings are reported from the district centres. Two Rangoon Anglican Mission schools have joined the others.

DEVASTATING FIRE AT CORK.

PEOPLE PANIC-STRICKEN.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 15.

4 p.m.—Following upon an ambush last night in which four cadets were killed and eleven wounded, bombs were thrown from a motor-lorry near barracks at Cork. A great fire ensued in Cork City which spread to the Municipal Buildings, City Hall, Carnegie Free Library, a number of shops, cinema theatre and a number of private houses. Bomb explosions took place and there was some firing. Population is panic-stricken.

4-50 p.m.—Fire in Cork is still raging. Area of devastation is spreading and is very extensive. The outbreak began with shops in the Patrick Street at ten in the evening curfew hour, Shortly afterwards the Municipal Buildings and the City Hall a quarter of a mile distant were found to be on fire. Flames spread to the Carnegie Free Library and all the three splendid buildings were destroyed. Burned buildings include a great outfitting and drapery houses in Munster Arcade and scores of other establishments. Greater part of southern side of the Patrick Street was ruined. Scenes during the night were terrifying. Explosions of bombs, firing of shots, crash of falling burning buildings threw citizens into consternation. It is reported that several of the military who were ambushed prior to the fire were killed.

9 p.m.—After a dreadful night Cork City yesterday presented a spectacle comparable only with a town in Flanders after the German bombardment. Fires blazed all day in the basements of great stores despite efforts of the fire brigades although reinforced from Dublin. The city is strongly patrolled with troops with orders summarily to shoot looters and prevent gatherings. Furniture removers have been busy throughout the day removing furniture from the threatened areas, while hundreds of people are moving to the surrounding towns. According to the latest estimate altogether 140 houses have been destroyed.

9-50 p.m.—The damage is roughly estimated at two and a half million sterling. It is reported that two people were killed and fourteen wounded in firing during the night. The whole city is now controlled by military who are remaining on duty indefinitely to prevent further damage.

DEVASTATING EARTH QUAKE IN ALBANIA.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED AND 200 KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Rome.—A Valona message to "Le Temps" says that the town of Tepelini and many villages in Albania have been destroyed by an earthquake. Two hundred people have been killed and fifteen thousand rendered homeless.

LONDON-GENEVA WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

A successful demonstration of wireless telephony between London and Geneva was given this morning in connection with a gathering of the newspaper correspondents who are reporting the proceedings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Doctor Graham-Bell, inventor of Bell telephone Marconi, Lord Durham and Lord Riddell sending messages to Switzerland.

CHRISTMAS LEAVE FOR ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

NO ISSUE FOR THREE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

No newspapers whatsoever will be published in England on December 25th, 26th and 27th.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS DISTURBANCE.

LABOUR HOMAGE TO A VICTIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The Management of the Buckingham Mills have put up a notice to the effect that the lock-out will terminate on the 17th inst. and all workmen excepting those belonging to the weaving department will be reinstated if they turned up on that date.

The body of Murugesan, of the injured in the disturbance on Thursday who died at the general hospital on Sunday, was carried in a procession through the principal streets of George Town by a large number of labourers. Mr. Wadia and other labour leaders headed the procession. The former addressed a few words at the cremation grounds to the labourers impressing on the solemnity of the occasion saying that freedom of India should come with the help of labourers and that their cause was right and God was on their side.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF MESPOT.

MR. GERTRUDE BELL'S REPORT.

HOW NATIONALIST MOVEMENT SPREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

The India Office publishes as a White Paper, Mr. Gertrude Bell's report, on the civil administration of Mesopotamia until the arrival of Sir Percy Cox, which gives a most interesting description of the successive stages of military occupation, development of civil administration, measures taken to pacify the tribes, and finally the spread of the Nationalist movement. It ends on a note of reassurance.

THE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Mr. Gertrude Bell's report on the civil administration of Mesopotamia points out that the financial liabilities have been largely determined by military exigencies involving early and in some cases almost premature institution of many works and services of benefit to the civil population. The public works, much exceeding in value, aggregate the surpluses that accrued in wartime will be bequeathed to the civil administration.

In this connection the report instances the case of railways and emphasises that, whereas seventy years' construction in India shows one mile of railway line per eleven thousand of population, Irak has developed one mile per four thousand five hundred in five years.

"TINO" INVITED BY GREECE

INFORMATION IN FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Paris.—The Foreign Office is informed that the Greek Government has wired to Lucerne inviting ex-King Constantine, who will leave on the 13th instant for Athens.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

HUGE PROFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company shows profits exceeding £2,600,000 and the ordinary dividend of twenty per cent. is recommended.

EFFECT OF FALL IN SILVER-PRICE.

MANY MINES SUSPEND WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

New York.—Many silver mines in Canada, the United States and Mexico have suspended production owing to the fall in the price of silver.

A NEW SILVER COINAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 15.

A new standard silver coinage, half alloy comes into operation to-morrow. Not only will Treasury profit by calling in the old coinage but coins will be harder and will last longer.

"NOTHING SHORT OF A REVOLUTION."

MR. CHINTAMANI ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

At a dinner given to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in honour of his election to the United Provinces Legislative Council by his friends and admirers he said that Non-Cooperation was nothing short of a revolution as they wanted Swaraj or self-Government in the course of a year or two whereas one cannot radically transform the constitution and character of a Government from what it was at present to one of complete self-Government by appeals to constituted authorities. He emphasised that there was now a statutory guarantee in the terms of the Act of Parliament that complete self-Government is the goal of British policy in India. He continued:—

"This in itself is no mean triumph of the much despised constitutional agitation by dint of which we have succeeded in converting His Majesty's Government and Imperial Parliament to the view of the Indian National Congress. It is entirely within our power by the double process of demonstrating by our work in the councils that our political capacity need not be distrusted and that we can be safely endowed with further powers, and of building up of complete public life outside the councils in all spheres of public life to show that after all it need not take a very long time before the journey to the goal is completed."

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

RECENT LORD MILNER'S TREATMENT OF DEPUTATION.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST IN CONGRESS.

ALTERNATIVE OF PEACEFUL EFFECTIVE NON-CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Nairobi.—The Indian Congress at Mombasa has unanimously resolved in view of Lord Milner's alleged humiliating treatment of the recent deputation to London, Lord Milner's speech in the House of Lords on July 14th and "his absolutely unjust and disappointing policy" to appeal to His Majesty for recognition in principle and in practice of the equality of his subjects, removal of the disabilities arising from segregation and racial bar and grant of equal franchise on the common register and in event of an appeal, failing, the Congress declared, there was no alternative, but "peaceful effective non-cooperation" after a Special Congress.

ANIMALS FOR CALCUTTA ZOO.

PRESENTED BY LONDON AND EDINBURGH SOCIETIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Two Indian keepers, who brought an elephant of the Maharaja of Coochs Behar to the Zoo from Calcutta are returning with a large consignment of animals presented by the London and Edinburgh Zoological Societies for the Calcutta Gardens. The British India Company has given the animals free passage on the steamship, Cuba.

EMPIRE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

CONFERENCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

"The Times" says that several overseas Governments, including Australia, India and South Africa, have accepted the recommendations of the Conference for the Empire Bureau of Statistics in London. "The Times" hopes that the question will be decided promptly.

KOREA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

OUTLAWS DISPERSED AFTER HEAVY JAPANESE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the outlaws in Korea have been dispersed after several days' fighting. The Koreans were concealed in a forest and resisted most stubbornly. The Japanese losses were heavy.

INTER-'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE 2-1

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

In the Association Football match at the Queen's Club, Oxford beat Cambridge by two goals to one.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(REUTER'S *SPECIAL* SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

Six thousand spectators witnessed the Association match at Queen's Club to-day. It was a fast and interesting game, one of the best seen for many years. Cambridge had excellent forwards, but Oxford's defence was very sound. Gandardower headed a goal for Oxford soon after the interval and G. Ashton equalised little later. Near the end Jackson scored a fine goal for Oxford.

CROSS-COUNTRY 7½ MILES CONTEST.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 14.

In a seven and a half miles cross-country contest at Roehampton Oxford beat Cambridge by 21 points to 34. The first three home were:—

Montagu (Oxford)—Time 42 minutes 56 seconds.

McInnes (Oxford)—Time 43 mins. 5 secs.

Seagrove (Cambridge)—Time 43 mins. 37 secs.

"SWARAJ IN 9 MONTHS"

MR. GANDHI AT CALCUTTA,

HIS EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali arrived here to-day, and in the afternoon opened a national school, and in the evening addressed an overcrowded mass meeting. Mr. Gandhi urged the audience that they must follow Non-violent progressive Non-Cooperation. the two adjectives were indispensably necessary. He would not waste a single moment, and when he would find that they could control the masses, he would urge the full programme of Non-Cooperation. He hoped that in nine months from to-day they would be able to achieve that and obtain Swaraj. He asked Bengal to take the lead in the movement. He urged the students to boycott schools, and lawyers to boycott the courts of law.

Mr. Gandhi, with Maulanas Saukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, will leave Calcutta to-morrow for Dacca, and will return here on 17th. The same evening they leave for Nagpur.

LAHORE POSTAL STRIKE.

POSTMASTER'S ULTIMATUM TO MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Dec 13.

The postal strike continues in Lahore. A notice was served to-day by the Postmaster to all postmen and menials, who are on strike, intimating them that if they did not return to duty to-day (Monday), their services would be dispensed with. Those failing to resume duty, were directed to return the Government property in their possession before the 14th December, otherwise steps would be taken for recovery of the same. The postmen sent a reply through their President, saying that they were not willing to come back to work unless and until their grievances were redressed. They still considered themselves as in service, and until the formal order of dismissal was passed, they would continue to consider themselves so. Regarding return of Government property in their possession, they pointed out they were prepared to give them back. provided they were paid arrears of pay and other dues.

The postal authorities are arranging to fill up the posts, and several new men were engaged on Monday in the Lahore General Post Office.

DELHI LABOUR TROUBLE.

TRAMWAY MEN'S ULTIMATUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The traffic staff and power house establishment of the Delhi Electric Tramway and Lighting Co. Ltd., have, through Mr. Asaf All represented their grievances to-day to their General Manager, and threatened to strike within 24 hours. The General Manager has been in cable communication with the Home Board to meet the legitimate demands of his employees.

ALL BENGAL MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST BOYCOTT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DECCA, Dec. 13.

The Special All Bengal Moslem Conference, invited by the Nawab of Dacca, to protest against the boycott of schools and colleges. was held yesterday at Northbrook Hall, the Hon. Moulvi Fazlul Huq presiding. The Nawab of Decca, as chairman of the Reception Committee, pointed out the mischievous turn the Non-Cooperation movement had taken. He criticised Mr. Gandhi's propaganda and thought it was impractical.

The following resolution was passed:—"This conference, representing Moslem political interests all over the Province. while fully supporting all legitimate steps that might be taken to vindicate the outraged honour of Islam, consequent on the treatment of the Khilafat question by England and her Allies, strongly deprecates the movement for the withdrawal of students from educational institutions."

COL. WEDGWOOD IN RANGOON.

ADVISES STUDENTS TO GO BACK TO SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood visited the Shwe Dagon Pagoda on Sunday morning barefooted. Col. Wedgwood addressed a number of student boycotters, who are quartered on the eastern slope of the Pagoda, and is reported to have told them that they would do well to consider the advisability of returning to their schools within the specified time. The speech is considered to have disappointed the boycotters.

The students' delegates had a private interview with Col. Wedgwood this morning. The result is not yet known.

NATIONAL FRESCOES IN BOMBAY.

Revelation is one of the main sources of beauty in life. We, in India, during the last half a century or so, have been leading dull, routine-laden lives, doing what the British do, believing implicity in what they say about themselves and ourselves. Therefore, the revelation of the profound and deep-rooted art instincts of Indians, in the frescoes executed by Indian students in our School of Art building, which are now thrown open to the public, will mean to many the coming of a new day, a day of ineffable beauty and joy. It was the fashion, not so very long ago, to decry Indian art and artists. It was the fashion to say, that Indian artists, of these times at least, were wholly incapable of doing anything remarkable. The Calcutta School of Art, under Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, gave the first blow to this mischievous fashion, and now, it is the turn or rather the privilege of Bombay to give the second, and let us hope, the final blow.

This new fresco work is moving, and exhibits an intense love of the country, of its colours, its forms, its dreams, its desires. In the *loggia*, in the right wing of the building, there are four panels, all executed with a decorative feeling. The flatness of surface is there, as it should be in all true frescoes. They are not mere easel pictures transferred to the walls, as many mural decorations in Europe and America to-day are. They really and truly decorate the walls of the building, and not stand out from them as *independent* things of beauty. The first panel shows Night, as a sweet, meditative girl, with a moonflower in her hand. The Indian full moon encircles her head, like an aureole of indefinable, almost magical charm. The background conveys the idea of infinite silence and illimitable solitude, for no other form obstrudes there—save one solitary star. The next panel represents Dawn, the Ushas of the Vedic poets of India. She is bright, radiant and beautiful, looking upwards with all the ardour of the young life that is surging within her. Perhaps the border of her *sari* is a little too rich and obtrusive, but we almost forgive her for her *mauvais gout* in dress, when we see and feel the suppleness, litheness and beauty of her form. I do not think it would be fair to say that she is theatrical, because her lips are parted, or because her hand is placed over her heart. A bird, a bee, and a butterfly symbolize the rejuvenation of the world. The background is most appropriately orange-coloured. In the third panel, you see Defeat symbolized by a warrior standing with a bent head in the temple of the goddess Bhawani. His sword, the source of his pride, is lying broken at his feet. But as night is followed by day so defeat is followed by victory. Therefore, the next picture shows us the victor. He, like a true Indian, does not look offensively and vulgarly proud, on account of his victory, for, to him, victory is not the result of his own strength but that of God. Around him are scattered the flowers which the Crow always showers on the Conqueror, but he does not seem to be even conscious of their presence there.

In the left wing of the gallery on the upper floor, you see four more panels. The first three from the right hand side, represent the three main Indian seasons,—the Summer (here it is that earlier part of Summer which is called 'Spring'—*Vasanta*), the Monsoon and the Winter. The fourth panel is called, 'The fruits of the earth,' in which a lithe-limbed woman is carrying a variety of fruits on a tray placed over her head. The Spring-Summer is incarnated as a pretty, joyous girl, standing in front of a gold *mohur* tree which is covered all over with blossoms. The conception of the Monsoon is very striking. The spirit of the Monsoon looks meditative and is taking shelter under a *banyan* tree from the falling rain. A mushroom, a pool of water and a frog are visible on the ground. The sense of Winter is conveyed by a woman standing before a brazier and warming her delicate hands.

CHIEF ATTRACTIVE.

But it is on the upper floor, on the south wall of the Central class room, that the chief attraction of the Exhibition is to be found. The fresco which is painted there and called, 'The recrowning of India,' shows best the potentiality of the artistic genius of contemporary India. It is meant to convey the idea that India will again take her place in the world, as of yore, as the Queen of Art. She is represented here as a woman in a sitting posture, and is full of that humility that comes of the richness of spiritual wealth. A slim and yet well-knit woman is standing before her, in the act of placing a crown of stars on her eternally young head. Indian women, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi, women from the north and women from the south of the country are reclining on the pinth, and watching with pride the recrowning of their Mother. The postures of all these women are most graceful and Indian. Their faces are moulded by the spirit of India which is within them all. Then, there are other characteristically Indian figures below them. There is the vegetable seller, the *dhobi*, the cartman, the woman carrying the pot of water on her head and the coolie. A mother suckling her baby is the only one there, who does not look up at the glorious event, because she is too much absorbed in Young India in her arms to find time to do so. An artist is painting this great and memorable scene on his canvas. The flora and fauna of the country are not forgotten either, for Indian trees and fruits a *cheetah* and a peacock are to be seen in the picture. A little image of Ganesha is also there to bless the occasion. And above them all, in the near background, loom the vast, shadowy forms of Buddha, of Shiva with his third eye, and of the Holy Trimurti. If physical pleasure is not painted on their faces, we do not fail to feel the presence of spiritual

(Continued on page 10.)

NATIONAL FRESCOES.

UNVEILING OF MURAL DECORATIONS.

SIR G. LLOYD AT SCHOOL OF ART.

The Mural decorations at the Sir J. J. School of Art painted by the students of the School were unveiled by H. E. Sir George Lloyd in the presence of a large number of people. The successful students of the year were also given prizes on the occasion. Among those present were Lady Lloyd, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Mr. V. A. Dabholker, the Chief of Aundh, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir T. B. Nariman, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the French and the Dutch Consuls, Sir D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. K. Parakh, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. M. Pickthall.

The following are some of the notes on the Mural decorations:—

"The Recrowning of India."—Painted by Nagarkar, Kamadolli, Fernandiz and other students of the class of Decorative Painting. The panel depicts India seated upon her throne looking upward towards. Art, painted as a Peri, who is about to place on her head a diadem of stars. The beautiful women upon the plinth at her feet are her daughters representative of some of *India's* many States and creeds, Maratta, Mahomedan, Parsi, Brahmin, Marwari, Punjabi, etc. The plinth itself on which they recline is bursting into bloom through every ancient crack and crevice. The groups to the right represent Agriculture and Industry, to the left the Fine and Applied Arts. The attention of all the figures in the composition is centred upon the "Recrowning of India"—all except that of the Mother with her infant in the immediate foreground. She alone takes no notice of the great event in absorbed contemplation of "Young India" in her arms. Through the broad beams of the sun which is rising behind India's throne, can be dimly seen the giant outlines of some of her guardian deities—Brahma. Vishnu and Shiva. The fine border and the title lunette are the work of J. H. Nagarkar and V. K. Gadgil.

"Summer."—The four panels (6' 9" by 4' 6") represent the three main reasons of South-Western India, and "The Fruits of the Earth." "Summer" painted by C. B. Rao and G. H. Nagarkar shows us a beautiful Marathi maiden in an extasy of joyous abandonment to the gracious influences of birds, trees, and flowers. The gold mohur tree, the blue sea and her own charming draperies and ornaments are treated with the boldest decorative intention. The beautifully painted border was designed by Mr. V. N. Mistry.

"Monsoon."—Painted by C. B. Rao The shrinking form of the typical girl of Bombay who is sheltering herself, as Dr Tagore puts it "among rustling leaves in rainy darkness of July,"—the long drooping tendrils and dripping branches of the banyan tree, the slate-grey skies crossed by the rainbow of Hope—all tend to remind emphatically of the Rains.

"Winter."—Painted by A. Kamadolli. Western in its treatment but pure Indian in the inspiration of its subject, this panel corresponds more than the others to the best decorative traditions of modern France. Kamadolli's strength lies *in colour*, Nagarkar's *invention*.

"The Fruits of the Earth."—Painted by S. Fernandiz. (Unfinished). The frult-carrier is redolent of India.

"The Loggia'."—The four panels (75 2" by 4½') here shown convey the message of art in India to-day. Modern Indian Art is here seen putting forth its own peculiar power—not yet its fulest power.

"Night."—Painted by G. H. Nagarkar. The decorative features are beautifully restrained and the treatment is nicely balanced. The moon-flower border designed by Mr. Mistry deserves close study.

"Dawn."—Painted by C. H. Nagarkar and A. Kamadolli.

"In the morning I woke up and found my garden full with wonders of flowers. These words of India's living poet are illustrated in this enchanting figure Th distinctively Indian treatment of the dra peries, foreground, and the lotus borde are delightfully decorative.

"Defeat."—Painted by S. Fernandiz The object of the artist is clearly to decorate the particular wall space—not to paint an easel picture; enhance the beauty of the wal,—not to annhilate the wall's surface with illusion of space or depth, or heavy shadows. A a distance this panel still retains its flatness of surface. The details of the temple background are from the brush of Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar. The figure of the baffled Maratha warior by Fernandiz seems to express Dr. Tagore's "Vain is this struggle!"

"Victory."—Here S. Fernandiz ha painted the other side of the picture. The panel is garlanded with a rose border, fo the warrior has *attained* his goal and stands at last upon the topmost step beneath the royal canopy. Flowers drop from Heaven around him as they fell old on the heroic Rama. He learns upo the sword of justice—but his gaze is in. ward, and his ears are deaf to the plaudits of thousands. Conscious of the energy that is in him and of a strength only increased by the sufferings he has endured and surmounted, he exclaims in his heart: "Oh! worker of the Universe! Let our newly awakened powers cry out for unlimited fulfilment in leaf and flower and fruit."

Sir George then gave away the prizes. The Governor's first, second prizes and *Proximi Accessit* were given to Messrs. G H Nagarkar, S. Fernandiz and A. Kamadelli. There were also various medals and other prizes.

THE YEAR'S REPORT.

In the course of the report for the yea the Principal said the Art School had made appreciable step forward by surmounting the hindrances and obstacles in their way. In the Architectural School they had 61 students as against 55 last year, and the number was likely to increase as soon as the school was extended and the course made more complete—that was Mr. Cable's conviction. Mr. Wittet was of the opinion that until a whole time school of architecture with its university degree was established they could not hope much more than they were doing at present. There was urgent need for reasonable expansion, if the increasing demand for highly trained draftsmen was to be met and if Indian students were to benefit fully by the remarkable opportunities which architecture was discovering in India. Coming to the Potteries, there were at present nine students in potteries and eight members of the staff. The fact that most of the time of the Superintendent was devoted to the work of the industrial department and not to Art alone was a serious handicap, nor was it clear to Mr. Solomon why that dual system should continue, as it was rather a misunderstood department of the School. The irksomeness of industrial thraldom was strangling the Potteries. The Reay Art Workshops have had a specially heavy call on their resources owing to the Mural decorations and a great part of their work consisted in assisting the painters with their undertaking. The fall in the average attendance was due to the fact that the parents of children of the poor artisans could not afford to send their boys to the institution, unless the amount of scholarships now varying from Re. 1 to 20 per month was increased. The number of successful candidates in the examination held last year was more than 50 per cent.

MR. MHATRE.

The appointment by the Government of visiting Professors of Sculpture was a very interesting new development of the modelling class. The visits of Mr. G. K. Mhatre and Mr. Talim have effected a noteworthy improvement in the work of this section. Mr. Mhatre's policy had been to strengthen the students' feeling for line and silhoutte. That class was also congested. The normal school for the training of normal teachers had produced satisfactory results.

In the School of Painting a year of vigorous growth could be recorded. Concluding said the Principal: I long to see established in the School of Art a useful system of competitions for medals and prizes on the Academy lines with a gold medal and travelling studentship or a Prix de Delhi, in painting, modelling, and architecture which would enable a student of high abilities to win for himself a post-graduate course as in France and England. The fact that there is an increase of 33 painting students this session is due, I think, to the decorative line which the school is now taking—a line in which Indian artists are especially fitted not only to succeed but to excel. The results that have already attended this return to the true path in Indian Art may now be seen.

Sir George then unveiled the mural painting "The Recrowning of India."

His Excellency then said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Solomon, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have just referred in kindly terms to the visit of Lady Lloyd and myself to the School of Art in February last, and it is a great pleasure to us both to come again on this occasion. I have indeed visited the School on one or two occasions since then. My interest in the progress of the School has been unbroken, as I think the students know, ever since my first visit, and can assure you that that interest will continue for I see an immense future for the School under the enthusiasm and gifted guidance of your Principal.

Let me first of all congratulate the prize winners on the account given by the Principal of their work, and congratulate all those who have taken part in the Mural decorations. It is satisfactory to hea that in spite of shortage of staff progress has been made, and that Mr. Mhatre's and Mr. Talim's association with the sculpture section has been productive of so much good. Good work has also been done by the lady students and in the Reay work shops.

I must now refer to the remarks mad by the Principal with regard to the Architectural School: the proposal to establish a whole time School of Architectur was administratively approved by Govern ment in 1914, but the scheme then submitted by Mr. Burns and Mr. Cable had to be postponed during the war. The scheme has again been examined since I have bee here, but the growing demands of primary education made it impossible up till now to undertake a scheme which would cost no less than 5 lakhs. But as soon as provisio is possible I hope the scheme will be considered once more. The separation of the Pottery School from the School of Art will, I hope, be dealt with before very long in a manner that will satisfy the Principal.

I need scarcely say how warmly I sympathise with what has been said as regards the increase in the amount of scholarship necessary to enable the children of poorer parents to attend the school. I very much hope that private benefaction will come forward to the School's assistance.

GOVERNMENT ANDT.

Now let me say a few words in regard to the attitude of Government towards Art. From the time of Plato onwards it has been recognised that the State cannot afford to neglect the aesthetic environment of it citizens. In practise, however, it considerably handicapped in doing what it would like for Art because there are constantly more strictly utilitarian objects which seem to have first claim on the public funds.

What Government can do is to provide opportunities of obtaining elementary instruction in technique. We can also follow this up by seeing that the best ideals of Art are presented for study in order to build up a good tradition; but such a tradition must always depend to a large extent on the individuality of the students. their power to assimilate the best elsewhere and adopt its expression to the national genius This is the true function of the School of Art. Given the opportunity and stimulus, the rest depends upon individual effort, backed up by the patronage of the public, and historically this is the way in which modern Art is developed. Appreciation, and with it patronage, will follow performance, but it has always been left to the artist to win recognition and not to the State to win it for him. It was the genius of Velasquez's drawings on the street pavements of Madrid that brought him the patronage of a passer-by.

Certain it is that Indian Art cannot stand still while everything else progresses. Mr. Solomon is working for a rennaisance. I am sure he is working the right way but it is only just beginning. The essence of Art is expressive, not imitative, and progress exists in discovering new modes of expression. It would be a mistake therefore to suppose that all that was needed was a revival of ancient Indian Art, just as it would be a mistake to attempt any slavish imitation of Western Art. This progress must be gradual. It must evolve and the School of Art is helping that evolution.

It is I think interesting to remember that the great eras in Art, when immense progress has been made in the production of great masterpieces, have always been due less to a sudden superabundance of inspiration or genius than to great discoveries or development on the technical side. The wonderful sculptures, for instance, of ancient Greece were not only due to the genius of Praxiteles, but also to the discovery of marble quarries in the purple ravines of Pentelicus on the slopes of Paros; similarly the splendour of the Venetian School began with the introduction of the new oil medium for painting Instances of this could be multiplied, but to take one more only, Leonardo da Vince was renowned scarcely less for the ingenuity of his inventions as for the beauty of his Art. And *per contra* it was after allowing to Leonardo de Vince's failure to discover the perfect medium for frescoes that the world owes the loss to-day of one of its greatest works. Such is the value of a School of Art, which will teach not only painting but something in regard to the use of the media it implies technically in connection with it.

Something in the same way as the discovery of marble gave impetus to a latent art in Greece. So the great practical developments going on in this huge city are sure to give stimulus to the aesthetic life which is the necessary complement of its progress."

VOTE OF THANKS.

In proposing a vote of thanks the Chief of Aundh said the European and Indian Schools of painting had originally started from different stand points. It was, therefore, inevitable that the rise of one, should be the full of another, European Art was realistic, while Indian Art was idealistic, for Indian mind itself was idealistic; it was in the habit of seeing the highest *Brahman* in everything. Mr. Havill was the first European who realised that India had an art, as before that Europeans thought there was no art in India. He hoped Mr. Solomon would get some credit in Bombay for reviving Indian art?

Mr. G. K. Mhatre seconded the vote of thanks.

GOVERNOR OFFERS A GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. Gladstone Solomon then announced that Sir George had offered a gold medal next year to the winner of the prize for the best design for the decoration of public buildings, a silver medal to the second in merit. The Chief of Aundh also announced a prize for a Hindu mythological paintings.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd were then taken round the school by the Principal.

INDIAN SITUATION.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN LONDON SUGGESTED.

"INDIA REFORM LEAGUE" MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A very pleasent social function of East and West took place at the Milton Hall on Thursday the 18th inst. on the occasion of the first Anniversary of "India Reform League". After the reading of Annual Report by Mr. H. W. Pontefract, and election of Office bearers, the President, Dr. Jilla, delivered his inaugural address, wherein he insisted upon the necessity of providing opportunities of bringing the two nations—Indian and British—into closer social contact and understanding of each other, and of looking at Indian problems more from an Indian point of view than of outsiders. He suggested a round-table Conference in London of representative Indian leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, elected for the purpose by representative Indian Institutions or the Indian nation at large, and an equal number of British statesmen and politicians, including Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of State for India and leaders of the British Labour Party and British Trade Unionists. He said he was confident the Indian leaders would make out an excellent case of their worth and trust before their British Colleagues, and that real good would ensue from a heart-to-heart talk of the two sides and of consequent adjustment of things on principles of biye and take, instead of allowing India to drift to the stage of the present day Irish problem.

Mr. Hugh B. Herford, addressing the gathering, urged upon Indians always to insist upon equality of treatment as British subjects wherever they happened to be made the British flag.

NATIONAL FRESCOES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

pleasure which is surging within them at seeing their ever young daughter recrowned. A Hindu temple and a Mahomedan mosque are visible in the far background to complete the artistic summary of India's beauties and peculiar characteristic.

LIVING ART.

These frescoes, it might be noted, are not the work of any particular Indian community, but of all Indian communities working together. The Principal of the School is convinced, that beneath the superficial differences of dress and creed, India is really one. The art-instinct in all Indians is the same—be it that of the Parsi or the Hindu of the Mahomedan or the Christian. Whilst looking at these frescoes, there is one point, however, that must be borne in mind, and that is that our ancient art-instinct is expressed here *according to the spirit of the times in which we are living.* In other words, it is a living art that we have before us, and not a dead imitation of the Indian art of a bygone period, whether that of the Ajanta paintings or that of the Moghuls. It is also worth noting, that the essential art instincts of Indians, though always within us, were suppressed by a bad system of examinations in our art schools in recent years. They could not come out, however, much they wanted to do so. A proper *accoucheuse* was wanted to help them to be re-born, and she has at last come in the shape of the present Principal of our Art School. But let me emphasize the fact, at the same time, that this work is not Mr. Solomon's. It was done by Indians under his supervision, just as the decorative panels in the refreshment room of the Royal Academy Schools, are painted by prize-students under the supervision and with the assistance of the keeper.

Indian artists are not given opportunities for enlarging their artistic sense nowa-days. Immediately they leave school, they are obliged to seek employment amidst most depressing conditions, and so, the light that is burning within them is soon covered up or extinguished. In order to help to bring out their talents or genius, the Government of India and the provincial governments should offer some sort of scholarship resembling Prix de Rome. This scholarship tenable for three or five years,—shall we call it Prix de Delhi? should enable an Indian artist, who is awarded it, to go to Delhi. and there revel in artistic sights and creations under the guidance of some well-known and sympathetic artist who might be a European to begin with. Why should an Indian Villa Medici be an impossibility?

CARTAANS.

A word might be said about the cartoons for the frescoes which are also exhibited there. These cartoons wear a Western look, but that does not mean that the frescoes are Western also. For they are realistically done, whilst the frescoes are painted in a purely decorative manner, as I have said before. They were drawn only in order to inspire the frescoes and nothing more.

The artistic genius of Indians is now before Bombay, before the whole of India. It cannot be denied that it is beautiful. We, therefore, expect that Indian artists will be given the fullest opportunity of showing their talents and genius whenever and wherever possible. They have now proved that they can decorate Indian buildings as well as any Western artist can do. We hope, therefore, that the Government of India will give them commissions for decorating the buildings of New Delhi. If they can do such good work, there is no reason whatsoever, why foreign artists, whether British, French or Italian should be called out here for decorating our Capital—artists, it might be borne in mind by Government authorities, who can never understand the soul of India as well as Indians themselves can do. As for our local Government, our Municipality, and our rich Indians (who are full of enthusiasm for their country at Political Congresses and Industrial Conferences), we hope, they will all see their way also to help Indian art and artists after seeing this Exhibition.

I cannot conclude this notice without acknowledging the debt of gratitude which Bombay owes to His Excellency the Governor, who unveiled 'The recrowning of India yesterday, and thus commenced. I feel, new epoch in the art history of India.

V. B. M.

"TARK-I-MAVALAT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The report of the meeting of the pupils of the Chikitsak. Maratha, Wilson and the Robert Money Schools, arranged by the Secretary of the Tark-i-Mavalat Sabha on Thursday and Friday, is totally false. At the time of the first meetin when Prof. Gadgil presided, the presiden had to dissolve the meeting when he was asked to answer some questions regarding the right of the Secretary to convene such meetings, ect. The audience was really very poor and it was not attended by even a dozen pupils of the schools mentioned in the programme. At the time of the second meeting it was hardly attended by 50 persons. Let the public be not deceived b such false reports and let the parents and the heads of the institutions strongly protest this irresponsible action taken by the Secretary of the Tark-i-Mavalat Sabha as is being done by other schools. No enthusiasm was shown in favour of Non-Cooperation.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Prize Distribution at the School of Art on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended an Executive Committee meeting of the Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Tuesday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday night.

GRAVEST NEWS FROM FIJI

(Continued from page 8.)

of the Europeans and they declared strike. Their leaders—the dismissed store assistants and others—did not feel to prevent the people from striking owing to the sore at their heart, but encouraged them. Th s is all I have been able to gather as to how the strike was declared.

LATER EVENTS OF THE STRIKE.

After strike was declared, it was carried on, for some time, on quite constitutional lines. But at the last stage, it became unconstitutional i.e., petty riots took place on a few occasions.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF RIOTS.

One day, when a large number of women were having a meeting of their own, a European Special Constable (?) went to the spot and indulged himself in interfering with the meeting. After some hot words were exchanged between himself and one of the women, he struck the latter, on the head with his baton. The woman after receiving a few blows fell down bleeding profusely. This sight excited the whole woman assembly as well as the men near by, who being angry with rage, fell upon the European and beat him severely. Instantly the Police force came with a machine gun. The whole place was surrounded and the police entered every house indiscriminately and made wholesale arrests—mostly innocent men. This is the first occasion when the strikers crossed the limit of constitutional lines. I do not think that the Government was made aware of the great provocation given to the Indians on this occasion. If the police or the authorities had not made a fuss about the matter, the disturbance would have never occurred. The authorities took it to be a deliberate challenge to its military and hence unfortunate events followed. Later on, a few skirmishes took place, here and there, between the Indians and the Police (Fijians) on account of heavy arrests of innocent men

SAMABULA RIOT.

When things were developing as above, one day, about 200 Indians from Samabula were coming to Suva to see their relatives and others who were arrested and placed in Police custody. They further heard a rumour that Dr. or Mrs. Manilal was arrested. So this made them determined to come to Suva and see them. They were all unarmed and they had no intention to fight with anybody. When they came to the bridge, the small military guard stationed there, ordered them to return. But they insisted on going to Suva. The Magistrate being informed by the military guards appeared on the spot and he tried to induce the people to disperse but they could not go. So the Inspector General of Police was sent for, who came with troops. The order was given to disperse the crowd. The military, thereupon, chased the crowd who fell back and were running away being scattered. The military still continued the chase for a long distance, until they came over a hill where there was a small stone. The crowd thus chased, stopped at this place and got hold of a few sticks and started a fight, but they were soon overpowered. 1 understand, about half a dozen or more were sent to the hospital being severely wounded. I am of opinion that the military should not have chased them to such a long distance after they were dispersed. If they had not chased them, there would have been no fight of any kind. The people turned back and fought when they found that they could not go anywhere to get rid of them.

Similar skirmishes took place here and there when on one occasion the military fired killing one on the spot and many were wounded. One died in hospital. This is the Government report. But people believe that many were killed and the military concealed the fact.

Besides shooting, the military oppressed the people in various ways and many Indian women's chastity was sacrificed at their hands. I don't think I need dwell on the oppression done or miseries inflicted on people any longer. Suffice to say that none of us, educated Indians, ever thought that the Government was capable of making a fuss over such trifling things. The Government was simply misguided by a handful of hostile Europeans, which showed its weakness. The Indians were terror-stricken in those days.

Many Indians were charged for cutting telephone wires and breaking bridge. This they did purely for self-defence. When there was a rumour at the Rewa side that the military was going there to shoot the people, they became terror-stricken and thought their only safety lay in breaking the bridge connecting Suva and Rewa, so that they could not come straight away and also they cut telephone wires, so that they might not communicate. The authorities never inquired this and treated this as a sign of revolt or preparation for fight.

I am of opinion, that all the unfortunate happenings could have been avoided, if the Government was only sane and did not play in the hands of others. The Government here committed an almost similar blunder to that of the Punjab.

TOTAL LOSS OF CONFIDENIE.

The result of all this has been a total loss of confidence in the Government by the Indians. Then the expulsion of Dr. Manilal, being the last stroke, added fuel into the fire.

The Government sent telegrams to Australia and New Zealand that the strike was not based on economic grievances, but on racial feelings and a troop ship was sent for from the latter country which came to the utter disgust of the people. We made an emphatic protest against such finding of the Government i.e., racial feelings, before the Governor. But he at last agreed to admit; "The strike was declared on economic bases, and was conducted for some time quite lawfully; but at the latter stage racial feeling was imported into it by Manilal."

In this connection, the address drafted to present to the Prince of Wales, was rejected by the Governor, because it referred to the racial feelings. You will see everything from the enclosed papers. At last we had to accept the Governor's substitution, or else we could not have presented any address.

PLIGHT OF LEADERS.

You have asked my suggestion on the remedy of all these. How can I suggest anything when the European mind is so very hostile and the Government is easily won by them. The atmosphere has been made such that it has become very very difficult for the leaders to work—at every step one is either suspected or is deliberately branded as malcontent agitator etc. It seems to me that everything rests with the Government. It it will only take its own initiative and discontinue to play in the hands of others, then only the sore will heel. But I have no expectation that this is going to be. "This little Fiji Government will never be able to extricate itself from the snares of the Capitalists, unless this Government is attached to Australia, or New Zealand, or India, or England." However I feel that if a Commission is sent from India to investigate things here and to report on the future reconstruction of this country and a scheme is submitted to the Government, I think, similar to that of British Guiana and pressure is given from India, things may improve. My suggestion of the Commission will be quite different from the Commission expected to visit this country. This Commission is coming to recommend whether fresh migration should be allowed or not. My Commission will not only do that, but will cause statutary law to be made for the protection of Indian interests in the future, so as not to be faced with difficulties similar to those in South Africa. I hope you have understood what I mean. If you think right you can press for this. I suggest also that you and Mr. Pearson should be two of the members of the Commission.

I have not mentioned that the Indians have been putting down their names heavily to return to India since the Suva disturbances and the expulsion of Dr. Manilal. It seems this has moved the Government.

FAIR IN DHOLKA TALUKA.

QUESTIONABLE CONDUCT OF POLICE

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Rajakiyal Mandal write as follows:—

There was a fair on the 25th ultimo at Vautha in the Dholka Taluka, when over 100.000 people had collected. The Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal workers with a band of volunteers, went there to deliver the message of Non-Cooperation to the thousands of people that had assembled. The volunteers, dividing themselves into batches, preserved commendable order at the bathing ghat, the temple and the Bazaar. Exaction of forced labour was put a stop to, and 105 lost children were handed to their parents.

A volunteer tried to succour three villagers, from whom it alleged a bribe of two annas each was exacted by some policemen. The policemen, it is further alleged, led him to their tent. and beat him. He cried for help, whereupon another volunteer ran up to him, only to receive a severer beating with sticks and first, till he fell down senseless. He was them, it is further stated dragged by the policemen away from their tent. Both the volunteers raised a cry for help, which brought Muni Jiu Vijayjee and others to the police tent. The policemen are said to have threatened to fire, but the Muniji and his companions remained unmoved, and defied them. The aimed rifle went down in shame before the saintly presence of the Muniji. and when the Sub-Inspector came, he was told the whole story by one of the aggrieved volunteers. He asked him to lodge a complaint but the Muniji dissuaded him from doing so. The people who had assembled in thousands, were dismissed with a word of advice that theirs was to suffer, and not to take revenge.

On the third day a volunteer rescued a policeman from amongst a crowd which threatened to assault him. The Inspector and Sub-Inspector of police came to look for him, and a party of policemen came out with their rifles, and aimed at the crowd that had gathered. The Inspector drove the policemen back, and the volunteer, who had brought the policeman, confessed his guilt. The "Panchanama" was made, his statement taken, and a complaint has been duly filed against him.

BENGAL CHAMBER TRUST.

FOR RELIEF OF MEMBERS IN DISTRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne has made over to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Rs. one lakh, with which to establish the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Trust. The trust would consist of money given by wealthier members, and the income will be devoted to the relief of the members and their dependents when in distress.

COFFEE PLANTATION IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE Dec. 14.

In the "Planters Chronicle", Messrs. Volkart Brothers draw the attention of planters to possibilities of coffee planting in the Central Provinces. On the assurance of Mr. Best, the Forest Officer of Melghat Division, at Chikalda, they write that Government would be quite prepared to give forest land to the intending coffee planters in Melghat (Chikalda) District on very advantageous terms. Mr. Best believes that the ground could be had at a rental of Re one per acre per annum for a period of 5 to 10 years, with a revision rates after this period. He is further of opinion that Government would be quite ready to give an area of say, 500 to 1,000 acres to one individual, in order to give the planter a reasonable chance, right from the start. Mr. Best says that the Government plantations at the place where they had planted trees, 6 feet apart, they were collecting on an average of 2 lbs. of coffee per year, per tree, and this average gross yield, good and bad years taken together, amounted to Rs. 200 per acre. This year he hopes to get as much as Rs. 300 per acre.

Correspondence.

"D.G.'S INVITATION TO MR. BAPTISTA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with much surprise that I read in the *Chronicle* of the 10th instant a letter from Mr. Kulkarni stating that he has been desired by the D. G. to state "that he (D. G.) wil be too pleased to receive the deputation of the representation from the postal strikers headed by Mr. Baptista." When I happened to speak with Mr. Kulkarni at about 3 p.m. on Thursday about his idea of communicating this news to the Press, I pointed out to him that it would be better if the D. G. himself invited Mr. Baptista instead of requisitioning the services of Mr. Kulkarni to Act as a *via media* to communicate his desire. Mr. Kulkarni told me that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs could not do so as it would mean something like a snub to the P. M. G. who issued the ultimatum to the strikers the other day. If the D. G. values the sentiments of Mr. Sams more than the convenience and interests of the Bombay public who are the sufferers owing to the prolongation of the postal strike, I wonder why the D. G. came to Bombay. It cannot be that the D. G. is unaware of the P.M.G's. ultimatum and according to that ultimatum the postal strike has come to an end on the expiry of the day mentioned in the ultimatum. Of course, the D. G. can come to Bombay for other business, say for instance, to examine the new arrangements. But, what I wanted to know is whether the Bombay public are to understand that his visit has nothing to do with the postal strike. I humbly suggested to Mr. Kulkarni not to succumb to the temptation of acting as the D. G's., personal assistant for the moment by stating the D.G's., desire to receive a deputation. It is this sort of unlimited regard for official prestige that causes extreme disgust to the public. The D. D. could have communicated directly to Mr. Baptista or to the Press instead of renewing the natural tendency of "official circumlocution." How can any one blame the public if they distrust the D.G's., intentions? And how can one who has followed the controversy between Mr. Baptista and Mr. Kulkarni think that the latter's communication to the Press on behalf of the D.G., will be respected by Mr. Baptista? When I explained this to Mr. Kulkarni last Thursday he told me he would speak about it to the D.G., and induce him to issue the invitation directly, and hence great was my surprise on finding the above mentioned letter in your Friday's issue. I am one of those who appreciate Mr. Kulkarni's "pluck" and his untiring efforts and I hope he will pardon me for writing these lines (the purport of a private conversation) for publication.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON.

140, Bellasis Road,
Byculla, Bombay.
11th December, 1920.

POSTAL CHAOS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to differential treatment accorded to Madras and Punjab, according to official versions. In Madras, Government promised and undertook to investigate the grievances in spite of their gonig beyond the decision of Government upon the recommendations of the Postal Committee. In the Punjab, Government actually sanctioned increased houserent before the strike. In Bombay, it was a pontificate "Non-Possumus." Alas, for the rarity of mediocre talent in post offices! —Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

POST OFFICE SAVING'S BANK AND NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League and the All-India Sikh League have accepted the Non-Cooperation movement as a political weapon to get justice done in Punjab, Khilafat affairs, and *lastly*, to establish Swarajya. There are various items to be worked out to bring the N. C. O. to a glorious success, namely, boycott of councils, schools, law courts, civil and military services, and lastly, the suspension of taxes. The one more simple item which I should like to place before the country is to withdraw all the amount which we have deposited in Post Office Savings Bank, which amounts to crores of rupees. The Government is paying about 3½ per cent. per annum. If we all draw the money from the Savings Bank and deposit in our native concerns, we may be benefitted in many ways, viz., getting interest not less than 6 or 7 per cent., helping the Indian concern and thus promote the wealth of our country. The request which I make to the depositors of the Post Office Savings Bank, is a very simple one and in no way the depositors are affected. I hope that my humble suggestion will find a place in the hearts of my fellow-countrymen and they will at once withdraw all the money, they have deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. O.

Poona City.

"SELF-DEFENCE AND NON-COOPERATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Stokes who has contributed a very intelligently written article to your paper has attempted to base on two points his objections to the adoption of Non-Cooperation in the present conditions of India.

He argues:—

That India is not fit for self-defence even if Swaraj is obtained.

That the principle of Non-Cooperation is a perilous one, justified only so long as an equally efficient but less dangerous principle cannot be found.

SELF-DEFENCE.

Mr. Stokes has drawn a vivid picture of the grave danger to India from the martial races living on her northern and north-eastern borders and from the naval powers in the East and the West. He does not therefore favour too early a break from the British connection. The complete Swaraj must be deferred; he does not say how long. And he does not hold out any reasonable guarantee that India shall have, in fulness of time, freedom and facilities to become an armed nation, fit to fight her enemies.

From long and bitter experience, and in face of the Indian Auxiliary Force Act, and the Indian Territorial Force Act, it would be foolish to hope that India shall ever be in such a position. The theory that self-defence and self Government are convertible terms is not new. It is not even a theory. It is a reality as old as the history of self-governing institutions. How far does the Reforms Act, go to sustain the hope that India will have an equal and unfettered opportunity for progress in this direction?

India has only two alternatives, the one as dangerous and desperate as the other. She has either to accept the British connection and pay its price or She has to face the prospect of a war of blood and iron with her neighbours who are her natural enemies immediately after the moral battle with her present rulers is over.

The world forces at work have made the British Empire itself an uncertain entity. This consideration apart, India has had enough of the association with the Empire. The association is not natural or homogeneous. It has not been cemented by a common language, religion, race, or civilisation, but is wholly artificial, undermined by the memories of the Jhallianwalla Bagh and the Khilafat wrong. By taking advantage of her impotence the Imperialists have been able to maintain it so long. It is time that the heart ruled the head and India herself made a bid, if but once in the long course of her history, to bring about a change of masters instead of changing hands from foreigners to foreigners.

NON-COOPERATION.

The storm of controversy raised by the principle of Non-Cooperation, its acceptance by some in theory and by some in practice, and its acid test of real leadership has been subjected to, mark the development of an entirely new phase of modern politics. The people appear to have at last been supplied with a practical principle and a clear-cut programme. A mandate has gone out that they must submit themselves to a drastic process of purification and must learn the indispensable lesson of self-discipline.

Every nation or country has at times to make enormous sacrifices of life and money in the defence of liberty or conscience. The prize is too rich to be got without paying an adequate price. "Ordered Progress" and "Constitutional means" can never be, and have never been, the right substitute, as they imply negation of those very qualities that make the mettle of patriots like Simon de Montford and Washington, who put their faith in the honesty of their purpose and justice of their cause, in realities and not in phrases.

A time, must, as it will, come for India to sacrifice all that is worth having, except conscience. Her name and glory would then depend on her capacity and will to bear the ordeal. Who can control the world forces and a hundred menaces that threaten to alter the entire social order? Where is the assurance that the British Empire will emerge safe and strong from the disasters that are impending? Will the British connection ever continue to be the strong reed India can lean upon?. A long view must show that to those who have no courage and no tenacity of purpose the world has nothing to offer. The end may not possibly be attained at all. But, it is the struggle for achievement that is nobler and more heroic than the achievement itself.

That Britain has never dealt with India as a sacred trust has been proved more than once during the last century and a half. Had She done so reforms would not have been delayed so long. The paltry privileges now confered, not without reluctance, have been doled out under the peculiar shock of a world impact. The sacred trust should have been discharged long ago, with all the good will and good graces.

No bold and honest course is ever perilous. The fear of the peril is more dangerous than the supposed peril itself. If an adventure of pith and moment looks difficult and dangerous, it is because fear and diffidence have distorted the view.

They are not sailors who would not leave the port because a storm that may be brewing on the high sea might wreck their vessel.

Indians are an extremely religious people. Mysticism and a peculiar philosophy of no mean order from the woof and web of their religion. It is an inborn habit with them to reason, theorise, doubt and delay for an auspicious hour. During the 40 years or more the Indian National Congress has been in existence, they have passed resolutions that nobody ever carried out, made speeches that those who ought to have read never read, and carried on agitation that left the masses unaffected.

On a single but serenely simply principle rests the foundation of every powerful creed, ethical or political, as Mohomad, Christ and Buddha or Cromwell, Lincoln and Mazzini will tell you. If in Non-Cooperation the people have discovered such a principle, they must act on it, with confidence in God and *themselves*. If not, they must find it out before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

M. I. B.

AN APPEAL TO MAHOMEDANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About two years ago you were kind enough to publish a short letter from me, wherein I had tried to attract the attention of the general public and particularly, of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the deplorable state of affairs at the Bandra Slaughter House and the most pitiable condition of the numerous cattle collected there from all parts of the Maharashtra and the city of Bombay. Now there is a cry everywhere that no stone should be left unturned to preserve the cattle. Companies with large capital are being promoted, papers are started, cow-protection societies are being established, meetings are held and lectures delivered with a view to preserve the cattle, the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of which, is highly detrimental to the agricultural progress of the country. I am a resident of Bandra and therefore have the misfortune to see every Sunday hundreds of young, and healthy cattle being mercilessly beaten and driven to the slaughter house by the demons in human form, I mean the low-paid servants of the contractors and cattle-merchants. The number of shades erected to accommodate the cattle being unadequate, the majority of them are tied to a rope in rows and made to stand in the scorching sun in the summer awaiting the fatal blow of the butcher's bloody knife. At about 12 a.m. they are served with a small quantity of grass, the servants employed for that purpose go throwing the grass here and there and scarcely stop to see whether all the cattle can get sufficient a quantity of it. Owing to this carelessness, sometimes animals are seen to have dropped down dead on account of starvation. How long are the members of the Bombay Corporation going to tolerate this most deplorable state of things?

The leaders of the great Mahomedan community, in order to enlist the sympathy of their Hindu brethren, are beseeching their fellows to abstain from slaughtering cows on the Bakri Id day, and it is a matter of some satisfaction that they have succeeded in this attempt to a certain extent. But the animals saved in this way are few. The majority of contractors and butchers who supply cattle to the slaughter houses and slaughter them respectively are Mahomedans and I am sorry to see they have learnt nothing from the Non-Cooperation movement sanctioned and inaugurated by the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat Committee. Now-a-days, Mahatma Gandhi's word has become a word of Gospel with the Mahomedans and I don't know why should he not exert his enfluence to impress upon their minds the importance of the subject. Apart from the religious aspect of the question, cattle preservation is most essential to the physical well-being of the people. The mortality of children in Bombay and other cities is rapidly increasing, owing to the lack of milk.

I earnestly request Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Mahomedan community to pay their earliest attention to this important question and get it decided once for all.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. AJGAONKER.

Bandra, Dec. 8.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND MR. MARULKAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will kindly allow some space in your esteemed paper for the following few lines:—

Mr. G. A. Marulkar, a District pleader of Karad, last month suspended his practice on account of the Non-Cooperation resolution of the Special Congress at Calcutta. He had a mind since a long time to leave his pleadership and take up some public work in hand, but for some reason or other could not act up to his wishes. The Non-Cooperation movement has now given impetus to his desire to relinquish his lucrative vocation and he has at the outset taken to the cause of the Indian Women's University of Poona; because this University not only receives no grant-in-aid from Government, but has no connection whatsoever with it. The system of education in it is entirely different from that of Government or aided schools and colleges, and is suited to the present need of the nation. It is, therefore, a purely national institution and has its own body to examine the girls and give degrees to them. His honest opinion is that unless and until the condition of women is ameliorated in the educational point of view, there is little hope of real progress being made in the nation. The tree cannot grow well if it is not manured and watered well at its root. So is the case of a mother. He thinks that she must be educated first along with men and the nation will be uplifted. With these notions Mr. Marulkar has now been touring in the district and elsewhere, lecturing on the subject of the National Education, and thereby enlisting the sympathy of the people for the cause of women's national education. Indeed, he deserves hearty congratulations for his sacrifice of self-interest and his love of the Motheriand.—Yours, etc.,

"NATIONALIST."

Karad, Dec. 10.

A TRIBUNAL OF ULTIMATE APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the objects of the proposed Law Conference is the creation of a Tribunal of Ultimate Appeal for India. Apparently I have to address myself to this question quite apart from any programme of Non-Cooperation.

Curiously enough the same question is agitating the Canadian mind. There is a party in Canada that proposes the abolition of the right of Appeal to the Privy Council. It is argued that those only are in favour of retaining the Privy Council's powers who are either rich or lawyers. The Congress who propose to hold the Conference at Nagpur are apparently not open to that charge.

There is a very serious case for establishing the ultimate tribunal of appeal in India. The present appeal to the Privy Council is such a costly affair that it is only for the rich. On account of its being so costly, a number of matters wherein different High Courts differ remain unsettled, with different views in different provinces, each entitled to equal respect. Till recently there were only four High Courts, now there are six and shortly there will be seven and even ten. All the more necessary is it, therefore, that there should be a tribunal in India, which should be able to set at rest doubts arising out of these differences.

The Conference has put before itself a tribunal of ultimate appeal and, therefore, I do not consider the possibility of only increasing one Appellate Court. The question should be considered only if the Parliament will take away His Majesty's prerogative to revise decrees and judgment of Courts in India.

I take it that the Parliament consents to do it. The most important point is of the composition. The appointments will vest in the Government. And the Government are sure to appoint a majority of European judges. Whatever was the case in the past, there are no luminaries now in the European members of the Bar and those—all too few—European members who are competent do not care a bit to go to the Bench. Mediocrities, therefore, get to the Bench and it is out of these mediocrities that the tribunal of ultimate appeal will have to be constituted. The Privy Council—whatever be said against it—certainly contains the ablest lawyers of the whole Empire. Is a batch of these mediocrities to be substituted? Again there are the civilians. We know that the less competent civilians are drafted into the judiciary. Out of such, a few go to the High Court sheerly owing to seniority. Are we to have an ultimate authority composed of such?

This tribunal must contain no civilians and the appointments must vest in the Indian Legislative Assembly. If these two conditions cannot be satisfied, the present arrangement, with all its defects—numerous as they are, is the most satisfactory. The change will mean King shark for King Log. —Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE, B.A., LL.B.

"ARE THE LIBERALS TO ATTEND THE NAGPUR CONGRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading an article under the initials of N. V. S. appeared recently in the "Times of India", wherein the writer urged the co-operators to abstain from attending the Congress.

The campaign of Non-Cooperation started by N.V.S., against the Non-Cooperators, to say the least, is most inopportune. Every patriotic Indian should realise that it is not at all in the interest of the country, that such divisions should exist. It is such divisions which have made us what we are to day and no stone should be left unturned to make up the difference and secure a tolerable amity. N. V. S. should have rejoiced at the decision of some of the liberals to attend the Congress, instead of being sorry for it and proposing boycott of the Congress by his cooperators. This is perpetuating and even widening the breach which every true Indian is trying to bridge over; this is the worst kind of Non-Cooperation which beats hollow the creed of the Mahatma. One can understand Non-Cooperation with the Government which has always flouted Indian opinion and tried to put down even our legitimate aspirations, but Non-Cooperation with our own brothers because they happen to hold views different from us—is absolutely incomprehensible. The policy of Non-Cooperation has been condemned by all sober-minded Indians and even foreign well-wishers of India as it begets hate which destroys the soul. The cooperators therefore should be the last people to start Non-Cooperation.

The reasons given by N.V.S., for the boycott of the Nagpur Congress can thus be briefly stated: (1) that the presence of the cooperators will excite the audience and cause riotous scenes and (2) "that their presence will to a great extent strengthen the cause of Non-Cooperators on account of its giving the Congress a representative character and hence a national one". To a well balanced mind these reasons will appear puerile. In human affairs it is absolutely impossible to expect complete unanimity on all points. Progress is always achieved through conflict and stagnation is a sure indication of demoralization. The proper course for the cooperators is to go round the country and collect as large a following as possible and make it difficult for the Non-Cooperators to outvote them. To be overwhelmed with the sense of the difficulty of their own cause—as N.V.S., appears to be and sit quiet doing no practical work is indication of the characteristic supineness of the cooperators. To avoid opposition is cowardice of the worst sort and N.V.S., truly observes "A nation of cowards will never be fit for Swaraj". Let the cooperators be up and doing and try to save the Congress from falling a prey to the Non-Cooperators. No wise man will ever give up his birth-right of holding his opinions and expressing them in the Assembly of the Nation, for fear—real or imaginary—that the other party will not care a rap for what they say or that they will not be heard. If this is not cowardice what is it then? Discretion or wisdom is only a euphemism.

To take the other reason up. He says "It is a foregone conclusion that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers will win the day and they will establish their own organization". Thus he admits that the Non-Cooperators are so strong in numbers—if not in wisdom or sobriety of thought—that it is impossible for the cooperators to outvote them, this being so, how can the absence of the cooperators take away the national character of the Congress.? In fact he wants the cooperators to confess that the creed of the Non-Cooperators is that of the majority and as such of the nation. But one who wants to work for the good of his country cannot be so narrow-minded. He must look at the thing from a higher plane.

The real task of the Congress, it must be clearly understood, is that of an educational body, educating its members in that mode of thinking and feeling, which constitutes the sense of nationality. It is the duty of every educated Indian that the high objects which the Congress aims at are not defeated by his conceit. He must join the Congress and take his proper share in the deliberations and help the Body to come to sound conclusions. This duty becomes all the more imperative when he knows that his national Institution is in danger of being wrecked. In the end I want once again to beg the cooperators—if all of them be of the opinion of N.V.S., not to boycott the Congress in a fit of unwarranted fright, but to take heart and fight the battle to the best of their ability to escape the condemnation of the posterity, for failing in their duty and turning tail. After all nothing is more noble than to fight a losing game. To fight and lose is more honourable than not to fight at all.—Yourts ,etc.

D. K. M.

Sconi, 9th December, 1920.

TRANSFER CERTIFICATES OF WILSONIANS.

AN EXPLAINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My statement was based upon the information that was supplied to me by the aggrieved students themselves and I must confess I did not suspect that I was being purposely misled. Evidently, that was their wrong impression. But we must take into consideration the fact that Mr. McKenzie never once referred to "the only channel through which the transfer certificates could be obtained according to the regulations of the University and under the present circumstances." Why did he not make the rules clear to the F. Y. C. students (including the three ladies whom he had himself refused to re-admit to his College) or to anyone of us if he really wanted to help us as he professed. Surely it would have simplified our work. Moreover, the students concerned got vague and suspicious answers to the enquiries that they made at the Wilson College Office. They cannot know what the Principal of one College might have written to the Principal of the other or what the wishes of the former may be It is true that in this case they were to some extent guided by the belief that Mr. McKenzie, quite in accordance with human nature, would try to put impediments in their way. I am glad, however, to see that Mr. McKenzie has no objection to our going away and I hope he will give us such facilities as may yet lie in his power.—Yours, etc.,

RAJARAM VYANKATESH NADKARNI,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
The Bible Committee of the Wilsonians.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

"GOKHALE AND CHIROL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Sir Valentine Chirol is in India, every one had hoped that the "Servants of India" would make him substantiate his statements in "The New Statesman", making some very bad allegations against the late Mr. Gokhale whom they honour as their Guru. But I am greatly disappointed in this. Have the Moderates no courage to make the Knight substantiate his words or withdraw them? Do the Moderates think it their duty to use their courage (?) only in opposing the Nationalists and supporting the Bureaucracy? Have the Servants no respect for the founder of their Society? Are his organs sleeping? Do they want to allow those statements to remain as a standing stigma upon the fame of that great soul?

Sir Valentine wrote that it was Mr. Gokhalay who told him that the late Mr. Tilak was the greatest sinister figure in Indian politics.

I hope the Gokhale Party, therefore, will pay due attention to this, will not let the matter go unopposed and will make Sir Valentine withdraw his statements and apologise.—Yours, etc.

ONE DISGUSTED WITH THE ALLEGATIONS.

FAMINES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

DECCAN COLLEGE GYMKHANA'S CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The following resolution was passed at the terminal meeting of the general body of the Deccan College Gymkhana:—

That in view of the awful situation that has arisen in China, wherein nearly six crores of the people are about to die of starvation, and also in view of the impending famines in Ahmednagar and Bijapur, this meeting of the members of the Gymkhana resolves that one-fourth (i.e. about Rs. 625) of the total income of the Gymkhana, should be given over, half and half, to the International Famine Relief Committee and a Committee of some students from Bijapur and Ahmednagar appointed by the Gymkhana, to distribute relief to the famine-stricken people in China, and Bijapur and Ahmednagar respectively.

DR. RICHARD ROWE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. M. K. Desai, desires to know where Dr. Richard Rowe and his Mora are to be traced. To satisfy his curiosity I hasten to tell you that they are both at present here in Calcutta appearing at the Grand Opera House, Lindsay Street.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. DESAI.

93, Russa Road, North,
Calcutta, Dec. 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

QUESTION OF FLUCTUATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of the fluctuations of the Government securities is not less important than Exchange question. This question has found litt'e or no place in the Press since after the issue of 5 per cent. War Loan (E929-47) in 1917.

2. So far as I remember, Sir William Meyer in his budget speech had stated in March 1916 that new loans would carry with them the right of conversion for three years. The loan floated in 1916 (conversion loan) was allowed to carry with it a right of conversion of the three and three and half per cent. Government securities at the rate of 82½ and 96 per cent. respectively i.e., the holder of Rs. 100 securities in 4 per cent. conversion loan had a right to convert his 3½ or 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 100 into conversion loan at the rate of Rs. 96 or 82½ respectively. As the conversion loan was limited to a certain amount, the total amount of this loan including the sum converted, came to less than 10 Crores.

3. The second loan (W. L. 1929-57) conveying the right of conversion was issued in 1917. The holder of Rs. 100 scrip of this 5 per cent. War Loan, had the power to convert his 3, 3½ or 4 per cent. loan of the face value of Rs. 150 into this loan at the rate of 65 76 or 92 per cent. respectively; though this loan was not limited to any sum, yet it was not appreciated owing to the illiberal rates of conversion. The "Leader" of Allahabad had recommended liberal rates of conversion in February 1917, some two weeks before the issue of this loan. If I am not mistaken, the "Leader" which contained these recommendations was for 17-2-17.

4. The people generally preferred to subscribe for War Bonds which gave higher rate of interest free from income tax. This 5 per cent. War Loan was not free from income tax and the market was so unfavourable in the last few months of 1917 to the holders of the conversion warrants of this loan, that the prices fell to even less than 8 per cent.. The market value of the War Loan itself is still fluctuating and is now about Rs. 76. No third conversion loan has yet been issued. Owing to the existence of Bonds bearing higher rates of income tax free interest, the loans bearing interest at Rs. 4 or downwards have enormously been depreciated. The issue of the recent 6½ per cent. Bonds of the Bombay loan and 7 per cent. Calcutta Corporation loans will still lower the market value of pre-war and 4 and 5 per cent. War time securities. The total amount of such investment as per return of Rupee debt of the Government of India is still 140 Crores (Round figure) of which 3½ per cent. loan is the chief item of 119 Crores.

5. The market value of 3½ per cent. loan has undergone so enormous depreciations that it has now come to Rs. 52; in Pre-war time it was quoted at Rs. 96 or so and during the War the quotations were never less than Rs. 64. During the short spell of the terrible influenza of 1918 when the armistice was in sight this loan rose upto Rs. 80 *i.e.*, 4 per cent. over and above the rates at which conversion was allowed in 1917.

6. In the recent budget debate the Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis expressed his views on the question of the enormous depreciations of the Government securities (vide Gazette of India 27-3-20 Pt. I page 545.) This gentleman stated *inter-alia*.

"It must be conceded that the Present Government stocks are somewhat discredited. The enormous depreciation in value has demoralising effect upon the investigating public. Government paper is mostly in th ehands of small capitalists who lack the courage to invest their money in industry and business. People who are likely to take up the bulk of the new loan have unfortunately had their faith shaken in the value of the Government loan as sound investment. The holders have lost heavily through depreciation. In my opinion the whole question of Government loans should be investigated by the Financial Member with the help of a small committee. It will be far better, instead of floating a fresh loan to rise money by offering to the holders of 3 per cent. 3½ per cent. 4 per cent. stocks, favourable rates of conversion into uniform 5 per cent. stock. The yield, I am sure, will be large. It is true in the result that our interest charges will grow, but the moral gain will be incalculable."

7. No official reply appears to have been given to this most important question. The Hon. Mr. Hailey stated "The discussion to-day has taken a wide range and the Hon. Members will perhaps forgive me if I do not try to follow each and every one of the speeches that have been made on the subject of the budget.

8. No such committee as pointed out by the Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis was formed to investigate this most important question and a fresh loan with exorbitant rate of interest was opened. During the current year no conversion rights were allowed for this loan except in the case of 5½ per cent. 1920 and 1921 War bonds the holders of which were authorised to convert their 5½ Bonds in the 6 per cent. Bonds of this loan. The other form of loan opened this year was the 5 per cent. income tax free, long dated loan. This loan corresponded in all respects with the loan which was floated last year and the market quotations of which were much below the issue price. It received little or no attention of the investigating public. No concessions were allowed to the holders of the Government securities bearing interes of 4 per cent. or downwards, the market value of which is going from bad to worse *de die in diem*, to get their securities to be converted even to this loan at any rates.

9 As the recent 6 per cent. loan has cancelled 5½ per cent. wa bonds of 1921 to the extent of a little more than 6 Crores rupees, the Government will most probably stand in need of raising a fresh loan next year, as they have still to redeem war bonds of over 18 Crores in that year. It is not only for the investors to raise a hue and cry over this question, but also it is the bounden

(Continued on page 12.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 11).

duty of the press and the would be elected members of the legislative assembly and the Council of State to take the plough in their own hands and not to set it aside until the whole ground of this most important and intricate question is thoroughly tilled. The proposals of the Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis will not only give some relief to the small investors, but will also save the country from enormous depreciations, fluctuations and speculations in the future. In carrying out the proposals of Hon. Sir Chitnavis the question naturally arises that in what manner the money can be realised by offering favourable rates of conversion into Uniform 5 per cent. stock to the holders of the loans bearing interest of 4 per cent. or downwards. In my opinion sufficient money can be raised if the holders of such loan are allowed to pay certain amount of conversion fees for instance a 3½ per cent. G. P. Note of the face value of Rs. 100 may be allowed to be converted into 5 per cent. stock at par if the holder pays a conversion fee of Rs. 16. This conversion into 84 per cent. should not be considered too liberal. As the 5 per cent. Uniform stock will be a non-terminable or long dated loan, not free from income tax. On the last occasion the rate of conversion in the case of 3½ per cent was Rs. 76 and the market rate of the 5 per cent War Loan is still Rs. 24 below par though it has a sinking fund at its back. The 5 per cent. Uniform stock will occupy the same position in the market, if not inferior to it. The time to be alloted for conversion should be ample and Particularly in the case of small investors through Post Office Savings Banks.

40. It must be admitted that this proposal will cost the Government more than that of raising a fresh loan at 6 per cent. but they must not grudge the excess, because it will bring many advantages. First of all it will alleviate the discontent of the investigating public to whom Government were as grateful at the time of raising these short interest loans as they were in the war time and after to the investors of the loans bearing high interests which had demoralising effect on pre-war loans bearing short interests. The action of the Government in raising loans at high rates of interest is chiefly responsible for enormous fluctuations, speculations and depreciations of such loans. Secondly if the discontent is alleviated, it will restore the confidence of the people, and the Government will in future be able to raise money in such circumstances at easy rates, say at 5 per cent. which will, in course of time become a standard loan Thirdly when the [illegible] bearing short rates of interest were issued, the investigating people were naturally under an impression that the Government was morally bound (though not legally) to redeem such loans at par at any time after the years notified at the time of their issue. For instance 1900-01 3½ per cent. loan was notified to be redeemed in 1916 or after. Though the Government is not legally bound to discharge this loan yet it is morally bound to redeem it at any date as the year 1916 is now a thing of the past. If these loans are converted into 5 per cent uniform stock this moral obligation will be reduced to a certain extent; for instance the 100 scrip of 3½ converted into 5 per cent. will be discharged at Rs. 84 this conversion into 5 per cent. stock should not therefore be considered too liberal. In the case of 4 per cent. conversion loan the Government will save the fee charged for conversion into 5 per cent. stock as they are legally bound to discharge the loan in 1936. The market value of the 5 per cent. War Loan is at present Rs. 76 this converted 5 per cent. stock of the face value of Rs. 100 which includes a cash fee of Rs. 16 (in the case of 3½ per cent. loan) will not fetch more than 63.84 for his 3½ per cent. paper which was originally issued at Rs. 100 and Rs. 13 for Rs. 12.16 which will be paid for conversion. Anyhow as the market value of the Government securities bearing interest of 4 per cent and downwards, have been enormously depreciated these loans will disappear if the proposals of Hon. Sir G. Chitnavis are liberally carried out.—Yours, etc.

NAZIM.

7-12-1920.

INDIAN ART.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very pleased to read your admirable editorial on Indian Art in your issue of November 29th. The truth of which will be known to the public on Tuesday, the 14th instant, when His Excellency the Governor will unveil the Mural Decoration in the School of Art. But I think your editorial requires some elucidation.

I have occasionally had the opportunity of discussion with this Principal of the School of Art, and I can say that he has frequentally expressed regret the tuition facilities enjoyed by the student, of this School of Art, were by no means the same as those enjoyed by the students of most European Art Schools.

Permit me to add a word of gratitude on behalf of the present and past students that Mr. G. Soloman is a kind father to all the students, a true and a most painstaking teacher of Art and above all the Decorative Indian Art. I must confess Bombay School of Art is very lucky to obtain the services of an artist who posseses all these high qualities as Mr. G. Soloman.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST STUDENT.

December 4.

THE WADERS OF SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following in your paper:—

The Governor of Bombay and every one says the Island of Salsette is to be developed; God alone knows when. Notified Area Committees are formed with large staffs on fat salaries.

The scheme No. 1 East of Vile Parle Station was passed by the Government nearly a year back.

Heavy contributions are levied on the people.

Two months before the last monsoon the dam of immemorial time along the paddy fields which was 4 feet high and 4 feet wide the only passage of nearly 200 houses was levelled to the level of paddy fields; and we had to wade our way all the monsoon through mud and water ankle deep or more.

We bore this patiently with a hope that we should get good roads after monsoon. But as yet there is no sign of road-making. I fear this neglect will put us to innumerable hardships and many an ankle twist this year also. Will the authorities awake? What are elected and nominated members of the committee doing? The Governor asks the people to go and stay in Salsette.

People out of scheme No. 1 are refused permission to build on their lands as there are no roads. The authorities do not lay the roads.

Can we live in open fields: as even temporary structures are not allowed?—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

Vile Parle, Dec. 6.

A GREETING FROM ST. DUNSTAN'S.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is the Season of Greetings and Gifts. May I send to your readers Greetings and ask them to send to me Gifts?

These Greetings will, I hope, give real pleasure. They convey the gratitude of the soldiers blinded in the war for the sympathy and help which has come to them from all parts of the world. They carry the news that all we hoped for from the training given at St. Dunstan's is being justified by these blinded men in the very wonderful success that they are making of their lives.

I do not thing that anyone would say it gets easier to be bravely blind as the years go on. It becomes easier to do things in the dark, but the demand on the will to keep pace with normal life grows greater rather than lessens. Constant effort is extraordinarily exacting, and it is really splendid how the men meet this demand on themselves, keep up their interest in everything and maintain their notables record as workers; some in offices, some practising as masseurs, some as poultry-farmers, and others as export craftsmen.

There are still more than five hundred men learning to be blind in our class-rooms and workshops.

Besides those actually blinded on the battle-fields, 23,000 men were discharged from the Army with seriously damaged sight, and, unfortunately, many of these are finding it necessary to come to St. Dunstan's. We are dealing, too, with a number of men whose health does not enable them to make such quick progress as others. At the same time it becomes increasingly difficult to find for the men who are ready to start on their new life suitable homes; there is the universal shortage of houses and a great scarcity of such small properties as the poultry-farmers need. Thus the difficulty and expense of settling the men has increased, while we have to face enormously multiplied costs in providing for those who are our guests, in maintaining our convalescent and holiday homes, and in carrying on the ever-increasingly important work of the After-Care of the blinded soldiers.

We have also now to meet the expense of moving our headquarters—the offices for the organisation required to look after nearly 2,000 men, and also the class-rooms and workshops. The House with its beautiful grounds so generously lent by Mr. Otto Kahn as a hostel is no longer available: fortunately, however, we have been able to find for our new quarters another house in Regent's Park—a place which for several generations has been the London Home of the Marquesses of Bute. The interior has been adapted for offices, and in the gardens the class-rooms and workshops have been re-erected. The place is near the Lake on which the blinded soldiers have taken so much pleasure in rowing, and both from the point of view of fresh air and of opportunities for unimpeded exercise the situation is ideal.

This starting again in the creation of a new training centre for the blinded soldiers has, however, been no small matter, and it adds to the reasons already referred to which prompt this appeal for the generous help of your readers.

The blinded soldiers have created a magnificent record; the plans for helping them back to normal life have worked out better, I think, than anyone dreamed would be possible. I think, too, there is no one who realises what the gift of sight means, and what blindness must mean, who would not wish to help on this work which St. Dunstan's has undertaken.

I trust that any of your readers who are so generous as to respond to this appeal will forward their contributions to me at St. Dunstan's Headquarters, Regent's Park, London, N.-W. 1.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman,
Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

London, Nov. 25.

The case against Moulana Abdullah and others is proceeding before Mr. Shuttleworth, a huge crowd assembling in the Court compound.

M. Clemenceau has informed the Governor of Pondicherry that he is unable to go over to Pondicherry, owing to shortness of his stay in India. M. Henry Gaebele, Mayor of Pondicherry and President of the Legislative Council, has returned to Pondicherry, after a short tour in France.

M. Clemenceau arrived here on Monday by the Punjab Mail from Calcutta and leaves on Thursday. He will take rest here these days and is not likely to have any engagements, though he will probably visit the Benares University.

The official value of a rupee is four francs five centimes, whereas commercial value of a sovereign has been raised to eighteen rupees.

ALL INDIA COW CONFERENEC

BULLETIN NO 2

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

Lala Lajpat Rai, the President elect of the Conference is expected to arrive here by the 24th or the 25th. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Shankeshwar (D. Kurtakoti) is elected Vice-President of the Conference and is expected to arrive here in time.

The sessions of the Conference opens on the 27th at 8 a.m. at the Congress Pandal and the Committee hopes to go through the whole programme of the Conference during that day. Special lectures on Gorakshan and allied subjects will be delivered at the grand Shamiana erected for the purpose at the Goshala grounds on the 28th and following days.

Arrangements for the accommodation of delegates coming exclusively for this Conference are progressing rapidly. Accommodation in Bungalows or tents is, however, very limited and those delegates who want any special arrangements for them should write to the General Secretary, W. R. Puranik, by the 20th of December 1920 at the latest. Charges for lodging and boarding of delegates living in Indian style have been fixed at Rs. 10 for three days for each delegate. The charge for one day would be Rs. 3-8 and for one meal Rs. 1-8.

All cow-Protection institutions are requested to elect delegates for the Conference and apply for forms, if they have not received the same yet. The Reception Committee hopes that Mohamadans all over India will evince their sympathy for this cause by sending several delegates for this Conference and by taking active part in its deliberations.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Lala Lajpat Rai is expected to arrive in Nagpur by the 24th or 25th instant. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Shankhwar is elected Vice-President of the Cow Conference which opens on the 27th morning. Special lectures on *gorakshan* and allied subjects will be delivered at the *Goshala* grounds on the 28th and the following days.

DAPOLI TALUKA CONFERENCE

CLOSING DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAPOLI, Dec. 13.

The Dapoli Taluka Conference's second day's proceeding commenced at 2 p.m. Telegrams from Messrs. Keikar, Karandiker, Belvi and others were read with great enthusiasm before the Hindu Mahomedan delegates. Twenty-three resolutions wer passed. Most effective speeches were deli vered on Non-Cooperation and the Khila fat. One speaker—Mr. Tendulkar declar ed for stopping practice immediately. Th audience received him enthusiastically Messrs. Nanal and Joshi were congratulate for withdrawing their candidatures. Th anti-cow-killing and Swadeshi resolution speech of Mr. Ganpatrao Page was most impressive and held the audience spellbound.

Resolutions regarding local grievances were passed Messrs. Page, Agarkar, Tendulkar, Vishnupant, Vartak, Dhodpant, Limaye, Dr. Joshi and many others spoke The president's concluding speech was most pathetic and appealed to all to follow Gandhiji and to forget quarrels for the servic of the Motherland. Mr. K. B. Joshi thanked all for their cooperation in the Conference. The sitting ended successfully nine o'clock in the night.

ARYA SAMAJ IN LONDON.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Professor Bal Krishna, of the Gurukula, Hardwar, organised a meeting and social reunion on November 10, in the National Indian Association Hall, Cromwell Road, to commemorate the life and work of Swami Dayananda, the great founder of the Arya Samaj, and to celebrate *Dewalee*—the greatest national festival of India. Distinguished Hindus, Christians, Mahomedans, Brahmos, Theosophists, Parsis, were all found assembled to pay tribute to the memory of the great reformer, and the meeting afforded a strong evidence of the new spirit of national unity in India, whereby religious bigotry and communal differences are being speedily and steadily dissipated. The meeting also testified to the growing spirit of international amity and goodwill among thoughtful and right-minded men. Appreciation in glowing terms was forthcoming of the work of "the great religious redeemer and constructive social reformer of modern times." The function, indeed, was a great success. Among those present were the Maharana of Thalawar, Sir M. Bhownaggree, and the Prince of Oundh. Lord Meston of Agra, who presided, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Swami, as well as to the work of the Arya Samaj and the great national institution of the Gurukula. He described the simple, strange, and almost primitive seminary on the banks of the Ganges as a veritable Garden of Eden. His appreciation of the Arya Samaj was summed up in the words that he never met a member of that body whom he did not respect. Lord Meston was followed by Prof. Bal Krishna, Sir P. C. Roy, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mrs. Ransom, Mr. Polak, Mrs. Tata, Mr. Saklatwala and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. All of them spoke in terms of warmest sympathy on the various incidents in the life of the great religious reformer and the many useful activities of the Arya Samaj. Messages of apology for unavoidable absence and of sympathy were received from Messrs. Sidney Webb, Ramsay MacDonald, B. G. Horniman, Syud Hossain, St. Nihal Singh, and Yusuf Ali.—"India."

SCHOOL STRIKES IN MANDALAY.

SEVERAL SCHOOLS AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 13.

The strike of Rangoon A.-V. Schools and Colleges has spread to Mandalay. The inciters who came from Rangoon paraded the streets on Friday with some of strikers from Rangoon, inducing all the boys to join them. They did not succeed at St. Peter's High School. Then they went to the Wesleyan Boys' School where the Principal appealed to the pupils' finer instincts, reminding them of the reputation for good behaviour and obedience which the school had been enjoying. The strikers were disappointed and had to leave, while the students were allowed to go home and were warned by the Principal to attend on Monday (December 13).

The Principal of the Government Normal School finding that his boys were excited over the strikers' exhortations, closed his school. The students at the American Baptist Mission High School asked their Principal to close the school, but before that could be done the strikers with music and much shouting arrived on the scene and the bulk of the boys hastened out to join them. Girl students of the A.-V. Baptist Mission School informed their parents on Friday evening on returning from the school that at the closing hour a large crowd of boys gathered round the school jeering and behaving in a rowdy fashion and using insulting language towards the teachers. The police who came quickly on the scene prevented the young hooligans from entering the school premises and took measures to prevent breach of peace.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS UNION.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S LETTER.

The following letter from Colonel Wedgwood was read at a meeting of the Calcutta Tramway employees' Union recently:—

I am sorry that I cannot be at your meeting to-night, to convey to your Union the fraternal greetings and best wishes of your brother workers in England.

We have had strong Trades Unions in England for many years, and have thereby been able to raise wages, shorten hours and to prevent injustice and the penalising of the workers. It has been a long struggle and has involved much sacrifice and hard work. There been many failures and much disappointment. You must expect the same, but if you persevere in working for your fellow-workers and for justice, you will win in the end.

The advice, I give, is to get your Union strong, including all the workers, with good reserve funds, before you strike. Only use the strike as a last resource, if and when bargaining has failed. Accustom members to paying their subscriptions regularly. Choose a good secretary who has worked at the Trade, and give him a whole-time salary.

Also use the political weapon to force Government to pass a law reducing hours and providing a minimum wage. This means, if you have votes, only voting for those pledge themselves to press for your demands. If you have no votes you can only beg for help. If you have votes you can insist on help.

About all, be solid, trust in yourselves and your Union, become class-conscious, and be well-assured that the cause of labour everywhere, is one and that, in the end, it will prevail.

With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. N. C. Chunder the meeting separated.

TAXI DRIVERS' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

150 drivers of the Indian Taxi Cab Company went on strike yesterday. The men demand raising of their commission from one and a half annas to two annas in the rupee. On an average the company has a hundred cars on the road daily. each car earning a minimum of rupees twenty-five a day.

LABOUR ACTIVITY IN SHOLAPUR.

"KAMGAR UNION" FORMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 12.

Sholapur witnessed a good deal of Labour activity to-day, owing to the arrival from Bombay of Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Mr. L. G. Khare. who came here this morning to organise at Sholapur "Kamgar Sangh" or the Sholapur Mill-Workers' Union.

As a result of the successful labours of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in Bombay, a great deal of interest has been created amongst the mill operatvies in Sholapur, which possesses six cotton millls and as it has passed recently through labour troubles in the shape of prolonged strikes, it did not lag behind in organising its Labour. The movement has had always the great sympathy of local national leaders, and Mr. Samant a local pleader, met Dr. Sathaye and Mr. Khare at the Station this morning, and a conference was immediately held of the representative workmen from all the mills. It was decided to hold a public meeting the same evening to establish the Union, and to appoint a Provisional Committee to formulate its aims and objects. The meeting was very largely attended. the local police officers being also in evidence. After an extharistive survey of local labour troubles by Mr. Samant, who presided, Dr. Sathaye explained at length the necessity of forming the Union. Mr. Khare, who followed, observed how necessary it was for the workmen to demand better housing, better sanitation and a protection from accidents, in the shape of "Adequate Workmen's Compensation."

A Provisional Committee to frame rules and regulations for the Union was established, with representatives from every mill. and the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm.

Labour delegates from Kurduwadi afterwards met Mr. Khare and Dr. Sathaye to discuss the possibility of forming a Union of the Barsi Light Railway employees, and it is likely such a Union will come into being next week.

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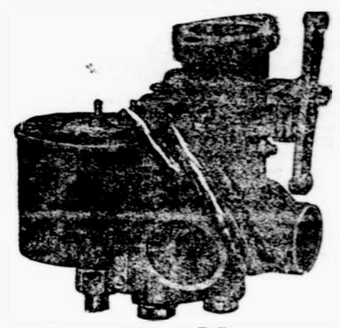

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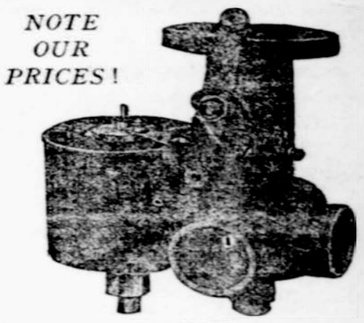

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ARBITRATION COURTS IN GUJARAT.

DETAILS OF PRACTICAL WORKING.

The Secretary, Gujarat Lawad Mandal writes:—

For establishing Arbitration Courts it is proposed that the local leaders should first call a general meeting of the people of the place where the Court is to be established and should form a local Arbitration Committee of capable and enthusiastic members at that meeting. This local Arbitration Committee will be entrusted with the work of (1) selecting from among the whole population such trustworthy gentlemen as would make good arbitrators looking to the general nature of the local disputes and consulting them obtaining their consent; (2) selecting a capable and honest man, preferably a pleader—Non-Cooperationist. to act as Registrar of the Court; (3) arranging building and other necessary accommodation for the Court: and (4) formulating an easily workable scheme for "Arbitration Court Fund" for the purpose of carrying on the Court's expenses, till the average income of the Court fees comes to be sufficient for defraying those expenses.

The Local Arbitration Committee after providing as above should convene a general public meeting; and this meeting, after the proposals for the selected arbitrators and the Registrar of the Court, accommodation and the Arbitration Fund scheme are passed, will pass a resolution declaring the Arbitration Court established from that day and the resolution so passed will be communicated to the Gujarat Lawad Mandal. The Arbitration Court will thereafter begin working according to the rules enacted by the Gujarat Lawad Mandal.

All persons are therefore earnestly requested to help, in any way they can, the local leaders in their above work for the Arbitration Court.

Gentlemen desirous of offering help for any of the above purposes or seeking employment in the Arbitration Courts as Registrars or clerks are requested to communicate in full details with the Secretary, Gujarat Lawad Mandal, Social Reform Hall, Ahmedabad.

RAJAH OF MAHMUDABAD AT ALIGARH.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 13.

The Hon. Sir Mohamad Khan, K.C.I.E., Raja of Mahmudabad, arrived this morning at Aligarh. He was received at the railway station by the members of the Court. members of the staff and *raises* of the district. He was conducted in a procession to the College. The riding squad was in attendance in the College. He passed through the line of students who welcomed his arrival by cheers. He is staying with the Hon. Navab Muzamilullah Khan. The staff and the students are giving him a garden party on the 16th December. The inauguration meeting of the Moslem University will be held at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 17th December, in the Starchey hall and the Vice-Chancellor will give a dinner on the same evening.

THE CONGRESS CREED.

KHANDESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Dec. 14.

A meeting of the Khandesh Congress Committee held on 14th December, Rao Bahadur Garud presiding, resolved that the Congress Committee, Dhulia, is emphatically of opinion, that the proposed change in the Congress creed is positively prejudicial to the interests of the country and they therefore strongly recommend that the proposed change should not be made. Delegates were also elected for the Nagpur Congress.

SOUTH INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India on the exchange situation, expressing intense disappointment at the announcement that Government are at present unable to regulate the exchange position. The Chamber appeals that banks, especially the presidency banks, should lend money freely and not accumulate cash reserves and maintain discount rates as low as possible. It appeals to exchange banks and firms, doing exports and import business, to afford all facilities to their constituents for payment of current and overdue bills, and bills to arrive by extending time for payment within reasonable limits, and appeals to shippers and others to restrict shipments, and to importers to restrict their future business during the uncertain period. The Chamber appeals to Government, not to throw up their hands in despair. With the help of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, the Chamber asserts that Government should be able to do something immediately to stimulate export trade.

C. P. LEGISLATIVEC COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

In consequence of the election, of Mr. Bedhar Raghubir Singh by the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders' constituency of the Central Provinces Legislative Council and by the Central Provinces Landholders constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Chief Commissioner has called upon the said constituency to elect another person as member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council and submit nominations before the 21st December. The nomination papers will be scrutinised on the 21st instant and the votes will be recorded on the 10th January and the votes will be counted on the 14th January.

MINISTERS OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The "Hindu" learns that as there are to be three ministers in the new Legislative Council, those selected are Dewan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiar, Mr. P. Ramarayaningar and Rao Bahadur Venkata Reddy. The President of the Council is to be Sir P. Rajagopalachariar and the Secretary—Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai.

The following communiqué is issued:—The visits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to the Central Provinces and Agra are private, and no official functions will take place. No arrangements are being made at Nagpur or Agra for representatives of the Press.

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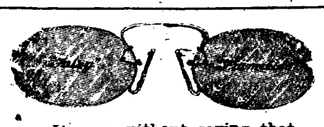

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Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz. ..	2	0	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz. ..	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No 1 .. doz. ..	10	8	0
Box File, Fulscap Size	3	0	0
Waverly, Gilt J Pen	2	8	0
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THE ESHER REPORT.

QUESTION OF POLICY.

WHITEHALL CONTROL.

(Contributed.)

The Esher Committee's Report has been before the country for some time and has received good deal of hostile criticis in ill-informed quarters. The Londo "Times" has done a public service by drawing special attention to the inequities embodied in the report, but no such analysi has yet been made in India. A discussio at a time when proposals to give effect t the recommendations of the Committee must be before the Government of India will be of utmost value to press and publi men in India. It is therefore proposed to discuss them as they appear to thus:

INDIAN PUBLIC.

The first term of reference to the Committee was "To enquire into and report, with special reference to *post-bellum* conditions upon the administration and, where necessary, the organisation of the Army in India, including its relations of the two Offices to one another" How did the committee interpret this? They considered they were to lay the foundations of sound Imperial Military system consistent, they say, with the control by the Govern ment of India of Indian Military affairs and they very graciously agreed to give the Government of India a voice in questions of military defence and to allow the Imperial General Staff through its chief to exercise a "considered influence" on th military policy of the Government of India. They then go on to show in what way this "considered influence" is to be exercised.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The first point with which we are concerned in India is the recommendation that the Commander-in-Chief should be nominee of the chief of the Imperial Gene ral Staff. Owing, as he would, his posi tion to that august personage, he would naturally be under his influence and would have little or nothing to say in anything except as the mouth-piece of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Can anything be more fatuous than to suppose that the military policy in India would be under the control in any shape of form, of the Government of India if the Commander-in Chief is to be under the Imperial General Staff. His views would necessarily be coloured by the desire to fit in India necessities with the Imperial policy of defence which would be thrust on him by the War Office. He would, moreover regard himself as a servant of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and not as the servant of the Government of India Although possibly, he would, when appointed Commander-in-Chief, be nearing the end of his military career, his prospects of honours, Field-Marshalship, etc., etc. would rest in the hands of his Imperial Chief. Under the Act of 1857 for the Government of India, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is the Supreme head of the Army. This supremacy, the committee solemnly propose to take away although they do not say so in actual words, but the mere fact of the Commander-in-Chief in India taking orders from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, must naturally bring about this result.

INDIA OFFICE CONTROL.

Again, the Committee propose that the Military Secretary at the India Office who hitherto has been an officer of Great In dian military experience should also be nominee of the Chief of the Imperial Gene ral Staff. No guarantee is given that h should be an officer with Indian Military experience and the whole essence of the re commendation is that by having two nominees in the main positions connected with Army administration nominated by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff that the control of the army in India should be passed to the War Office in orde that the policy of Imperial defence or in other words, the utilisation of Indian troops for Imperial defence, should be matter for the will of the War office Nothing in their report shows that they have consulted India's necessities at all They have merely taken as their gospel th necessity of creating a system which wou be looked upon as an Imperial one as distinct from the local interests of India They emphasize that the Commander-in Chief in India should be the sole Military adviser of the Government of India but in effect, as already pointed out, he would merely be the mouth-piece of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff to impose his will on the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

They also propose that the Army Department of the Government of India and the Army Headquarter staff should be consolidated under one head and with Single-Secretariat. In order to do this they suggest that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department should be abolished and that a civi lian officer, who would merely be a signing machine to carry out everything he told to do by the various heads of Departments of Army Headquarters, should be appointed. It is a well-known fact that military officers have for many years now resented the fact that there is any civil control exercised by the Government of India over the spend thrift methods which they carry out. At the present time the Army administration is vested in the Commander-in-Chief as a member of Council in charge of the Army Department, and a Secretary in that Department exists for the purpose of keeping th Viceroy in touch with Army administration. Branches of Army Headquarters ar also branches of the Army Department Secretariat and if Military Officers would only trouble to read and study the procedure laid down, there would be no cause for friction, but one and all resent the fact that the Government of India, through one of its Secretaries, is in control over the Army. This attitude is well-known throughout India. Hence the suggestion that the Secretary should be abolished and should not have access to the Viceroy. The main function of the Secretary as we have already said, is to act as liaison officer between the Army Headquarters and the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. Take him away as is proposed by the committee, and the Viceroy will merely be the nominal head of the Army whilst the Chief of the Imperial General Staff will be *de facto* head of the Army, and it would be the pleasurable duty of the Government of India to pay the piper for whatever whim and fancy this official may wish to impose on the Government of India in connection with his ideas of Imperial defence.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

The Government of India at the presen time holds the purse strings and have within recent years been exceptionally generous in opening those strings until the Army Headquarters have more or less run riot in wasteful expenditure. The staff of Army Headquarters at the present time is without doubt the most expensive staff, both in number and material that any military autocracy ever possessed and this wasteful expenditure in staffs has now been extended to the inauguration of Commands, Divisions, Brigades and lesser appointments. With Lord Kitchener's re-organisation scheme and a defined military policy for the country, one would have thought that the last word had been said but unfortunately his policy was never followed to a conclusion. Now India is having another military policy thrust on and the tax-paper is called upon to pay huge bill which this "considered policy" involves. Is there ever going to be any finality in our military system in India?

ARMY DEPARTMENT AGAIN.

Reverting to the qeustion of the Secretaryship in the Army Department, it is very strange thing that the Esher Committee propose that his designation should be changed and that he should cease to have access to the Viceroy but in other respects they propose his retention so far as work is concerned. One only has to turn to the "Distribution of duties at Army Headquarters" to see that the duties of the so-called Secretary, Army Headquarters, coincide to what he is at present required to do with the exception already stated that it takes away from him the responsibility he, at the present time, has of keeping th Viceroy and Governor-General in touch with all matters of military administration. The reason for this suggestion is obvious as our military autocrats do not desire that there should be any control by the Government of India over their so-called policy or lack of policy. Is this duty to be performed by the Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as a Member of Council and is he in this respect to be looked upon as his own secretary and as a secretary to the Government of India and also as a Member of Council? The Committee's recommendations in this respect are at variance with all practice and procedure, not only of the Government of India but of any sound administration.

MUNITIONS AND MARINE.

The Committee also propose that a new department should be formed and that the designation of this department should be "Munitions and Marine" and should have another member of Council as its head. This department in a sense is to take over certain supply departments of the military administration and the only effect that one can see is that it creates highly-paid posts for bureaucratic elements in the country. Even the members of the Committee are divided in their opinion as to the necessity for the creation of this department. Knowing the wasteful expenditure which is going on owing to the centralised methods which have been adopted in recent years at Army Headquarters, one looks with amadement at the proposed number of controllers who would compose the new Department. How many more Deputies and Assistant Controllers will this new Department demand? Then again, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine is to have th status of a Secretary to the Government of India and one of his officers is to be Deputy Secretary! At the present time the work of this department is understood to be carried out by a very small service to be carried out by a very small staff in the Army Department Secretariat, and one can see no reason for it to have such highly paid officers at Government Headquarters. The Marine Service is a very small service with a hundred officers and a few ships. It is understood that Government have now given up the Kidderpore Dockyard, so that the only control necessary is in regard to the Bombay Dockyard and a few vessels. Does this small department necessitate a new branch of the Government department being formed at the expense of the tax-payer?

(To be continued.)

THE "ENGLISHMANS" AMENDE HONORABLE.

The "Tribune" writes:

Our readers will remember that in a leaderette in a recent issue we pointed to the counter two most serious misstatements which the "Englishman" had made regarding Mr. Gandhi. It is gratifying to note that the leaderette has had its effect and that the "Englishman" has made a quainted *amende honorable*. In its latest issue it writes:—

An apologist for Mr. Gandhi states we were incorrect in supposing that he ever said that if he had a sword he would draw it; nor did he ever say he would not mind if crores of lives were sacrificed so long as *Swaraj* resulted. We regret if we have done Mr. Gandhi an injustice. The impression that he had said these things was gained from a perusal of certain articles reprinted from "New India."

We have not seen the articles reprinted from "New India," and should be sorry to believe that that estimable journal could have been led into making so bad a mistake.

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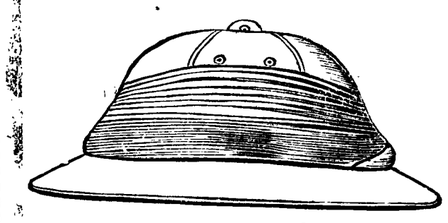

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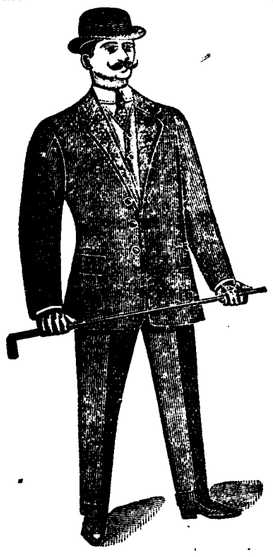

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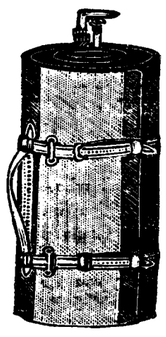

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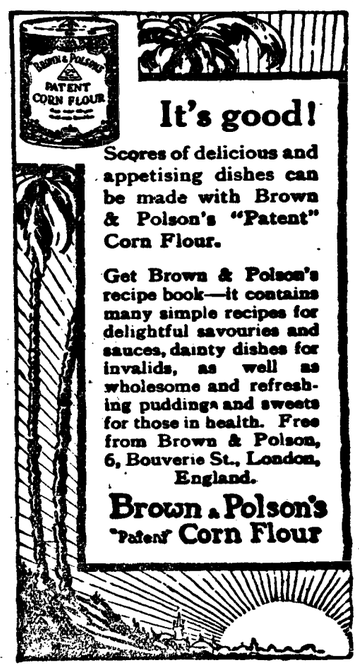

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DEMAND BY ENGLISH EXSERVICE MEN.

STORY OF AN INDIAN REGIMENT MEETING.

A demonstration of ex-Service men was held in the Kingsway Hall, London, on November 11, to demand the revision of the Peace Treaties. The meeting was called by the Union of Democratic Control. Several of the speakers made reference to the Turkish Treaty and the situation in India.

Captain Edward Gill, M.C., said that thousands of Indians had fought in the war believing they were fighting for liberty and right and the establishment of free institutions. But what had the British Government done for India? It had not only failed to carry out its pledges to give India a measure of self-government worthy of the services her people had rendered during the war, it had outraged the religious sentiments of seventy million Mussulmans by the terms of the Turkish Treaty. Whichever way we looked we found that the Government had betrayed every promise it had given. (Applause.)

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S ATTACK.

Commander Kenworthy, M.P., said that he supposed Parliament would ratify the Turkish Treaty. It would ratify anything! In the early days of 1918 the outlook was very black. The Germans had brought up reserves on the Western front which gave them a numerical superiority over the thin British lines. Organised Labour in England was beginning to be restive, and Mussulman opinion in India was stirred. It was necessary to comb out more men to reinforce the British front, and Mr. Lloyd George therefore called together a special Labour conference, to which he made an extremely important pronouncement. He told the delegates that before addressing them he had consulted with the former Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and the former Foreign Secretary, Viscount Grey. Consequently the pronouncement was made with the full weight not only of the Government, but of a part, at least, of the Opposition.

In this solemn declaration Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the leaders of Organised Labour to provide the Government with "the last man" for the Army. He declared, among other things, that we were not fighting to deprive the Turks of Thrace or of their renowned homelands in Asia Minor. That pledge heartened our fellow subjects, the Mussulmans of India, and weakened the resistance of the Turks. The Allies won the war, and now the Turkish Treaty had been published. Its terms handed over a territory predominantly inhabited by Mussulmans to Greece. (Shame!) He did not wish to attack the Greeks, but it was a fact that the only thing which prevented the Greeks from joining the Germans was the presence of British war vessels within gunshot of Athens. In parts of Macedonia the Mussulman population had been destroyed and the Mussulman population of Thrace had had to fly in terror of the invading Greek armies. Anatolia had been handed over in blocks to Greek Imperialism, while Western Anatolia had been divided up into sphere of economic influence between Italy and France. The north of "Anatolia" was apparently being reserved for a renewed Tsarist Russia; he hoped there would never be a Tsarist Russia again. (Applause.)

A Commisssion was sitting in Constantinople consisting of British, Italian, and French representatives and a tame Turk, and every concession-hunter who wanted to exploit copper or oil or coal or to build railways or factories was invited to approach it (Voice: "That's what we went to war for"). Already steps had been taken to expropriate the Turkish peasantry from their soil. (Shame.)

The Turkish Treaty, was a deliberate breaking of a most solemn pledge given in the name of the British people by the British Prime Minister. (Applause.) It would not bring peace because no Turk with a spark of patriotism would sit down and accept it. It would incite the Turks to form an alliance with Soviet Russia, with serious consequences.

British statesmen appeared to be frightened of Bolshevik propaganda, but the most effective Bolshevik propaganda in the world was the Turkish Treaty. Eight hundred million Mussulmans looked upon the Khilafat as the defender of their faith. The British Government promised solemnly that it did not intend to attack the Khilafat. The British word had been broken, and the men who laid down their lives had been dishonoured and betrayed. In the past the British Empire had not been held together by force, but by the good name which Englishmen possessed abroad. That good name had been betrayed by Mr. Lloyd George. Britain lost more by that than any material gain. (Applause.)

Major Barnes said that one Englishman in a thousand knew what had happened in the Punjab, and what was now happening in India. The story of Ireland was being repeated. The same spirit was at work among its people, the same tyranny was being imposed upon them, the same attempt was being made to crush nationality. Things could not be kept dark so easily in Ireland as in India that St. George's Channel was narrower than the Indian Ocean. But he was perfectly confident that before long the people would become so informed that they would be ashamed of the British policy both in Ireland and India and would demand a change. (Applause.)

"INDIAN REGIMENT'S MUTINY.

Mr. John Beckett (ex-chairman of the National Union of Ex-Service Men) said the way in which the British Government had broken its pledges to India was in a number. He was sent out to India early in the war, and whilst he was there an Indian regiment in the same district was ordered to proceed to the German front. They mutinied because they objected to fighting against their fellow-Mussulmans, and his regiment had the disagreeable duty of suppressing the mutiny. Nine Indians were shot and many others were sent to the Andamans. It was only by the pledge to which Commander Kenworthy had referred that the loyal co-operation of the Indians was afterwards secured.

A resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted demanding the revision of the treaties consistent with the pledges of British statesmen.—"India."

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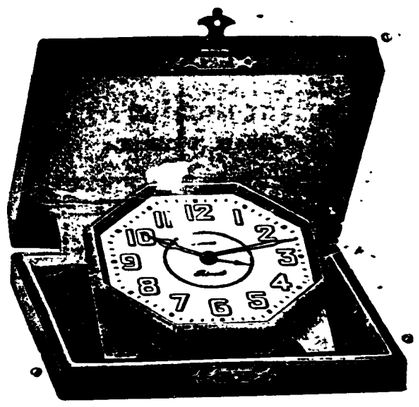

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KING OF THE HEDJAZ,

MANIFESTO TO BRITAIN.

The King of the Hedjaz has issued, through his British agent, Mr. Duse Mohamed Ali, a manifesto which has occasioned some disquietude at the Foreign Office. It is pointed out in the course of the document that in 1915 the Grand Sherif of Mecca entered into an alliance with the Allies, and a treaty was made relying upon the promises of the British Government. King Hussein lent such military aid to the cause of Great Britain and her Allies that a successful consummation of the war was brought about in Arabia and Syria.

The King of the Hedjaz has not only approved the policy of the Allies, but he has been a sincere adherent of that policy throughout the late war, being pro-British to an extent which alarmed the Sunni Muslims in the various parts of the Empire, because they assumed that he was aiming at a succession to the Khilafat, King Hussein is now of the opinion that in the light of post-war events, the treaty which he has entered into has neither been carried out in the spirit nor in the letter. He does not accuse Great Britain of bad faith, but he looks forward not only to the fulfilment of the Treaty by the British but he also hopes that they will lend their aid in the reorganisation of the country on progressive lines. In the old days it was claimed that fanaticism was the watchword of Islam, and that Mecca was a closed city to any but Muslims. King Hussein desires to have it understood that these impressions were absolutely at variance with his settled policy.

He desired Baghdad to be the political capital of the new Arabian Kingdom, with Mecca and Jerusalem as religious centres, because, in his view, to the fact that both Jews and Christians are people of the book there can be no question of religious difference between Jews, Christians, and Muslims, only in so far as it effect the question of worship.

"If the British Government will not honour her pledges by supporting a devoted ally who came to her at a period of dire necessity," the statement continues, "this ally will doubtless see no other course open to him than that of seeking Bolshevik-Turco Nationalist support an arrangement which will neither be good for Great Britain nor for the peace of the world."—"Madras Mail."

The following have been elected to represent the Madras Presidency on the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India next year: Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Mir Asad Ali Khan, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and a few others.

Maharajah of Benares opened industrial and Agricultural Exhibition on Dec. 12th.

M. Clemenceau left Calcutta on Sunday night for Benares by the Punjab Mail.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party had a most enjoyable sport at duck shoot on the famous lakes of Bharatpur, and many guests enjoyed the warm hospitality of His Highness.

It is understood that Mr. W. P. Barton British Resident, Mysore, will proceed six months' leave from January, and Col Knox, who was lately in Mesopotamia, succeed on return from leave.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan has been elected to the Council of State from west Punjab Mahomedan constituency.

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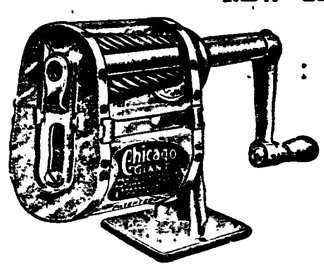

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THE LATE MR. TILAK.

MISS NORMATON S TRIBUTE.

Speaking at the Memorial Meeting for the late Lokomania Bal Gangadhar Tilak held at the Central Halls, Glasgow, on October 28, Miss Helena Normanton, after touching upon the deep devotion of Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the welfare of his motherland, alluded to some of the traits in his character and mentality which had made him so great. He combined with the unflinching patriotism of John Knox the sagacity and tact of a Cavour, together with learning so profound that had he chosen to devote himself solely to the paths of scholarship he might have attained to the highest place within the constellation of savants. But no personal ambition of howsoever noble a character was able for one second to deflect him from the arduous task which became his life history—the freeing of Indian from a galling foreign woke. (Applause.) His great spirit had not really departed from among them and would be forever reflected in every deed, small, or great, which any Indian rendered to India.

Such acts of devotion were imperatively needed in the critical days through which that country was now passing. The Non-Cooperation movement would test, try and purify the political life of India. The speaker presumed that the Secretary of State for India would naturally feel aggrieved at the distaste with which India turned away from his "reform"; but at such moments it would be well for him to remember that it was he and no other who took effective steps to deter half the population of India from any possible cooperation with the Government of India Act by putting on the Government Whips in the House of Commons against the amendment to enfranchise Indian women. If Mr. Montagu so scorned the cooperation of Indian women, why should he lament the Non-Cooperation of Indian men? (Applause.)

The speaker then traced the long story of India's accumulated grievances and martyrdom from the inception of the Black Acts to the Jallianwalla Massacre and the present rejection of the Government of India Act, which, ninety per cent below proof (laughter), could in no real sense be regarded as a redemption of the solemn pledge of August, 1917; and concluded by an earnest appeal to those present to spare no political effort until India's wrongs were righted and that pledge really redeemed.—"India."

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN.

LONDON MAYORS TO ATTEND INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The arrangements for Labour Conferences on the Situation in India are nearing completion. Already a large number of organisations have announced their intention of being represented at the London Conferences at Essex Hall on December 11. The National Executive of the Labour Party are sending Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C., and Mr. Herbert Morrison as its delegates. and the Mayors of Camberwell, Hackney, Fulham, and Stepney will be among those present.

The Manchester conference will be held in the Memorial Hall on December 18. Mr. A. A. Purcell, of the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, will preside, and the speakers will be Dr. R. Dunstan (Labour candidate for Rushalme), Mrs. Bruce Glasier (Editor of the Labour Leader), Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. B. G. Horniman. and Mr. A. Fenner Brockway. A public demonstration will be held in the evening, and on Sunday Dr. Dunstan will speak at the Union Chapel Brotherhood, Mr. J. M. Parikh at the Forum, and Mr. B. G. Horniman at Miles Platting I.L.P. Hall.

The Glasgow conference will be held at Berkeley Hall on January 22.

Mr. A Fenner Brockway addressed the Mejliss at Oxford University on Friday on "British Labour and India," and on Sunday afternoon addressed the Mansfield House Brotherhood, Canning Town, on "The Situation in India."

OUR PRESS CAMPAIGN.

Paragraphs and articles issued from the office of the British Committee have appeared in the "Daily Herald," the Lancaster Observer, the Lancaster Guardian, the Leeds Citizen, the Leicester Pioneer, the Birmingham Town Crier, the Derbyshire Worker, the People's Outlook, the Communist, the Crusader, the Socialist, Liberty, and other papers.

MILE END LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. T. R. Bridgwater gave a lecture on Sunday, November 21, at the Pole Street Labour Club, at 7-30 p.m., on "The Problem of India." After an interesting survey of the History. Racial Questions, Religions, Justice, and British Rule in India, the lecturer concluded with the Amritsar Massacre. A number of questions followed, and later a general discussion. The lecturer was invited by some of those present to give a similar lecture to the Higher Grade Schools in the neighbourhood. —"India."

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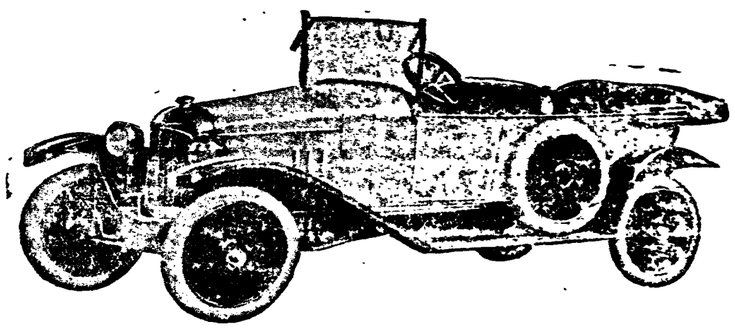

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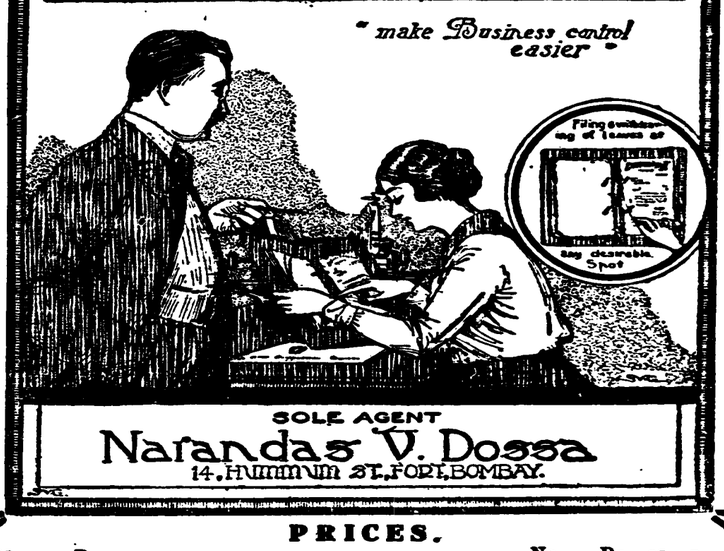

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